The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,184.—New Series. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, MARCH 22, 1869. Annual Subscription in Advance.... ..Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERM OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town	Rs. 52 0
including postage	„ 72 0
For half year in advance, delivered in Town	„ 28 0
including postage	„ 38 0
For three months' advance, delivered in Town	„ 16 0
including postage	„ 21 0
For one month, delivered in Town	„ 6 0
including postage	„ 7 12
Single Copy for Cash	„ 0 4
Back Numbers	„ 0 8

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten lines and under	
First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second Ditto	„ 2 8
Third Ditto	„ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	„ 0 2 As. per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	7 As. per line.
Second Ditto	4 „ „
Third and succeeding	2 „ „

In the Native languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch steamers as above with mails, passengers, and cargo, every fourteen days.

The steam-ship "India," 1,050 tons, 200 H. P., Commander C. Baxter, will be despatched on Tuesday, the 30th March, at noon.

March.		April.
Leave Bombay 30	Leave Galle	6
„ Carwar 31	„ Negapatam	7
April	„ Madras	12
„ Mangalore 1	„ Coconada	14
„ Cannanore 2	„ Vizagapatam	15
„ Calicut 3	„ Bimlipatam	15
„ Beypore 2	„ Gopalpore	16
„ Cochin 3	„ False Point	17
„ Tuticorin 5	Arrive Calcutta	18
„ Colombo 5		

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging cargo and passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, will despatch a steamer every 14 days for the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, and Bussorah.

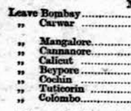
Up.	Mar.	Mar.	Down.	Mar.	Apl.
Leave Bombay	8	& 22	Leave Bussorah	26	& 9
„ Kurrachee	12	26	„ Fao	28	11
„ Gundur	13	27	„ Bushire	28	11
„ Muscat	16	30	„ Linga	30	13
	April			April	
„ Bunder Abbas	18	1	„ Bunder Abbas	1	15
„ Linga	19	2	„ Muscat	3	17
„ Bushire	22	5	„ Guadur	5	19
„ Fao	23	6	„ Kurrachee	7	21
Arrive Bussorah	24	7	Arrive Bombay	10	24

The steam-ship "Comorin," 500 tons, 100 H. P., Commander R. L. Turner, will be despatched on Monday, the 22nd March, at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

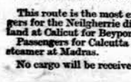
STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.



THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, despatch a steamer to Kurrachee every MONDAY at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.



STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—Steam Ferry Boats will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders :—

Fares from Bombay to	Rewas.	Dhurumtur.	Oorun.	Oolwa.
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
First Class	2 0	3 0	2 0	3 0
Second Class	1 12	1 0	0 8	2 12
Third Class	0 6	0 8	0 4	0 9

The Dhurumtur Ferry leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8 A.M., and Dhurumtur at 1 P.M.

The Oolwa Ferry leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 9 A.M., and Oolwa at 1 P.M.

Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

Apollo Street, Bombay, 5th November 1867.

BROACH, GOGO, AND BHOWNUGGUR FERRY.

STEAM FERRY (under Contract with Government.) A Steam Ferry Boat plies daily between Broach, Gogo, and Bhownuggur.

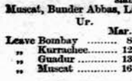
Fares from Broach.	To Gogo.	To Bhownuggur.
First Class	Rs. 5 0	Rs. 7 0
Second Class	„ 3 8	„ 4 0
Deck	„ 1 8	„ 2 0
Horses	„ 4 0	„ 5 0
Carriages	„ 4 0	„ 6 0

Further particulars can be learnt on application to the undermentioned Agents :—

FURDOONJEE JEEWANJEE, at Broach.
RUTTILALL PEERMANANDASS, Gogo.
PURBHASHUNKER GOWREESHUNKER, Bhownuggur,
or to the undersigned at Bombay,

J. A. SHEPHERD.

Church Street, Bombay, 12th January 1869.

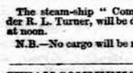


THE well known first class Steamer "Phlox," Baker, Commander, will leave Bombay for the undermentioned places every Tuesday, taking Goods and Passengers, starting from the Apollo Bunder at 4 P.M., viz :—

Hurnee.	Jeytapoor.	Vingorla.
Unjunwell.	Malwan.	Goa.
Rutnagherry.		

For Freight or Passage apply to Nusserwanjee Kersasjee, Manager, Bazaar Gate Street, and for Charter, to J. Dixon, Rampart Row.

PROMPT DESPATCH DIRECT TO LIVERPOOL.



THE magnificent and commodious S. S. "American," 1,900 tons, Captain Baker, having more than half cargo engaged, will sail in all this month.

The "American" is well fitted for carrying passengers, the saloon being extensive and the staterooms well aft, comfortably fitted, roomy, and airy, and passengers may rely on receiving every care and attention, with a table liberally supplied.

The vessel carries a duly qualified and experienced Surgeon.

For freight and passage apply to

Bombay, 15th March 1869. G. F. PIM & Co., Agents.

FOR LONDON.

THE favorite clipper Ship "Sam Mendel," under engagement to H. M.'s Government, to sail next week, has excellent accomodation for a few cabin passengers. For particulars apply to

COUPLAND & Co.

12th March 1869.

NOTICE.—"Consignees of cargo per ship "Accrington," Captain Christy, arrived from Calcutta, are requested to despatch boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned. The Captain will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it has left the ship's deck.

FRAMJEE, SANDS, & Co.,
Agents of ship "Accrington."

NOTICE.—Consignees of cargo per ship "Benvorlich," from London, are requested to despatch boats at once to take delivery of their respective goods, otherwise the same will be landed by Captain MacDougall at the risk and expense of the consigned, and he will not be responsible for the condition of any package after the same has left the ship's deck.

EWART, LATHAM, & Co.,
Agents for the ship "Benvorlich."

Bombay, 9th March 1869.

NOTICES.

STAR and GARTER HOTEL, Nynee Tal, N. W. P.

SEASON 1869.

For terms apply to the Manager.

NYNEE TAL, N. W. P.—Messrs. Freeman and Co. have been induced to form a Wood Engraving Department in connexion with their Photographic Establishment at Nynee Tal, and will be happy to furnish estimates for Wood Engravings, Illustrations for Books, Catalogues, Advertisements, &c., &c., &c.

Photographs and Sketches accurately reproduced and Engraved.

Address J. FREEMAN,
Designer and Engraver on Wood, Nynee Tal, N. W P.

THE CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN,

by the Proprietor of the Byculla Hotel.

This Establishment is now open. The Charges are on the same moderate scale as those charged at the Bombay Establishment.

There is an excellent Billard Table.

The Wines, Spirits, and Beer are all of the first quality.

N. B.—There is an extensive range of Bedrooms ; and separate Bungalows for the use of Families are about to be erected.

BYCULLA HOTEL,

Situate at the Junction of the

BELLASIS AND CLARE ROADS, BYCULLA.

Under the present management this Hotel is acknowledged to be the best in Bombay. It was built at great cost expressly for an Hotel, and fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner regardless of expense, so as to ensure the comfort of Visitors and Residents. It is adapted both for Families and Gentlemen.

The Dining Hall is the largest in Bombay, and the Sitting and Sleeping Rooms are replete with every convenience. The strictest regard is paid to cleanliness throughout the Establishment.

The Table is abundantly supplied with the very best Viands, and the Culinary Department is under the immediate supervision of the Proprietor.

The Wines, Spirits and Beer are selected from the most celebrated Houses in London and the Continental Markets.

The Proprietor takes this opportunity to thank his numerous Patrons for their support, and while soliciting a continuance of their favours, recommends his Establishment to the favorable notice of Travellers and Residents, all of whom may be accommodated with the comforts of a House at moderate charges.

This Hotel is pleasantly situated and within five minutes' drive of both Railway Stations, and within a short distance of the landing-places.

Byculla Hotel, 1st July, 1868.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods via Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports.

A limited number of passengers can be accommodated.

Rates of Fare.

To Suez—1st class £45, 2nd class £25. } Exclusive
To Trieste—1st class £64 10s., 2nd class £37 5s. } of Wines.

Steamers will leave Bombay on every alternate Wednesday commencing on 10th March.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London ; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool ; Messrs. Tod, Rathborne & Co., Alexandria ; Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, Trieste and Venice ; and Messrs. Fraissinet Pere et Fils, Marseilles ; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The Steam-ship "Magdala," 2,200 tons, Captain Thompson, will be despatched on Wednesday, the 24th March.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.—Consignees of cargo per ship "Childers," arrived from Liverpool, are requested to despatch boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of ship "Childers."

Bombay, 20th March 1869.

NOTICE.—The undersigned have established themselves as Merchants and Commission Agents at this place from the 1st instant, under the style and firm of R. Dhunjeechaw & Co., in connection with Messrs. Framjee Hormusjee & Co. of China.

RUSTOMJEE DHUNJEESHAW.
FRAMJEE HORMUSJEE.

Bombay, 22nd March 1869.

TO LET, a nice airy Bungalow, fit for a European or Native Residence, No. 40, Camatecpoora 15th Cross Lane, near the Bombay Hotel. Stabling and Vehar water on the premises. Rent moderate. Apply to the undersigned, No. 6, Rampart Row.

HEERALALL & Co.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—EASTER HOLIDAYS.—1st and 2nd class Return Tickets issued on the 25th instant, and intervening up to 27th March 1869, will be available for return on any day up to and including the 30th March 1869.

WALTER KNOX,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 20th March 1869.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—FIREWOOD.—Tenders are invited for the supply of Firewood required at the undermentioned stations on the Railway, for one year, to be delivered in such quantities as may be ordered.

The Firewood to be cut into lengths of 18 inches each, and to be of one or all of the following descriptions, viz., Babool, Kair, Dingeree, Neem or Teak.

The probable aggregate requirements will be

Byculla	200 tons	Cullian	100 tons
Wassind	100 tons	Lanowlee	500 tons
Khopli	70 tons	Egutpoorn	350 tons
Nandgaum	350 tons	Kussara	100 tons

Tenders for the whole or any one or more stations will be received by the Agent at the Company's office, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, up to noon on Monday, the 5th proximo.

Forms of tender can be obtained upon application personally or by letter at the Storekeeper's office, Byculla.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

ALFRED KING,
Acting Storekeeper

Stores Office, Byculla, 20th March 1869.

MEERSCHAUM PIPES

A handsome selection, of plain Meerschaum with real Amber Mouth-pieces, or mounted with engraved Silver bands and revolving covers, just received from the

BEST MAKERS IN VIENNA.

	Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
Astel Cutty ..... from	9 0 to 20	0
Albert ..... „	9 0 to 30	0
Belgic ..... „	7 8 to 30	0
Billiards ..... „	9 0 to 30	0
Billiards, French ..... „	7 8 to 30	0
Billiards, Straight ..... „	7 0 to 30	0
Cutty ..... „	6 8 to 20	0
Eagle's Claw ..... „	10 8 to 75	0
Health ..... „	9 0 to 20	0
Pear-shaped ..... „	9 0 to 20	0
Prince's ..... „	9 0 to 30	0
Yachter's ..... „	9 0 to 30	0

ALSO A LARGE SUPPLY OF

Meerschaum Bowls, with Cherry Stems and Amber Mouth-pieces ..... from 10 8 to 45 0

AND AN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF

Briar Wood Pipes, with real Amber, or Horn, Mouth-pieces, in a variety of shapes and sizes ..... from 1 0 to 12 8

The above is by far the most complete collection of Pipes ever offered in Bombay, and offers to smokers a choice rarely to be met with, at rates far below those usually charged.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

TRAVELLER'S REQUISITES,

AIR BEDS, CUSHIONS, AND PILLOWS
from Rs. 4 to Rs. 50 each.

BATHS
India Rubber Folding or Inflating, and Best London Tin with or without cover, lock, and strap,
from Rs. 6 to Rs. 50 each

BINOCULAR GLASSES
from Rs. 25 to Rs. 50 each

BISCUITS AND WHEATEN FLOUR
from As. 14 to Rs. 7 per case.

CAMP CHAIRS
of Wood or Iron to fold up
from Rs. 9 to Rs. 50 each.

CARPET, CLOTHES, AND COURIER BAGS
from Rs. 4 to Rs. 30 each.

COCOA, COFFEE AND TEA,
in a variety of forms, per packet
from As. 12 to Rs. 10-8.

CORK BEDS AND MATTRESSES
from Rs. 36 to Rs. 75.

CORKSCREWS AND LEVER KNIVES
from Rs. 1 to Rs. 7-8.

DRESSING BAGS AND DRESSING CASES
from Rs. 10 to Rs. 200.

DRINKING CUPS, GLASSES, HORNS AND PEWTERS,
from Rs. 1 to Rs. 28.

HUNTING AND SPORTING KNIVES
from Rs. 6 to Rs. 30.

LAMPS AND LANTERNS
of the most useful modern patterns made
SPECIALLY FOR INDIA
from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50.

MEDICINE CHESTS
in Mahogany, Oak, Solid Leather
or Japanned Tin
from Rs. 6 to Rs. 100.

MILK
Condensed Swiss, or English Desiccated
from Rs. 1 to Rs. 1-4 per tin or bottle.

OVERLAND TRUNKS
from Rs. 21 to Rs. 30.

PRESERVED PROVISIONS
Fish, Meat, Pates, Pies, Sausages, &c. &c.
from ans. 12 to Rs. 4-8 per tin.

PIPES, CIGARS AND TOBACCOS
of every description.

POCKET CANTEENS
completely fitted
from Rs. 9 to Rs. 15.

POCKET FILTERS
Ascending Syphon, or Solid Charcoal, each complete in case,
from Rs. 3-8 to Rs. 4-8.

POCKET DRAM FLASKS
with cups, covered with leather or wicker, plain or with straps,
from Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 12.

PORTMANTEAUX
Basil, Black, or Solid Leather,
from Rs. 13-8 to Rs. 33.

RAILWAY KEYS
from Rs. 1 to Rs. 5.

RAILWAY RUGS
from Rs 10-8 to Rs. 30.

SANDWICH CASES
from Rs. 1-12 to Rs. 15.

SODA AND OTHER AERATED WATERS
of unsurpassed purity.

STATIONERY
of every description, by the first makers.

SWIMMING BELTS
from Rs. 9 to Rs. 12-8.

SYPHON TAPS
German silver or Electro Plated
from Rs. 5-8 to Rs. 8.

TABLE, AND DESSERT KNIVES
of the best steel
from Rs. 16 to Rs. 30 per dozen.

TABLE, DESSERT, AND TEA SPOONS
strongly electro plated on the hardest metal,
from Rs. 12-8 to Rs. 40 per dozen.

TEA AND COFFEE POTS
White Metal, or Terra Cotta Ware,
from Rs. 1-12 to Rs. 6.

UMBRELLAS AND WATERPROOF CLOTHING
of superior Manufacture.

WINES, SPIRITS AND LIQUORS
of the best brands and of every description.

WRITING CASES AND DESKS
specially fitted for the use of
TOURISTS AND TRAVELLERS.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO LET, a spacious Bungalow at Parell. Rent very moderate. Apply to

SOUNDY & Co.

EAGLE CLAW ICE TONGS.—SOUNDY & Co. have just received a fresh supply of very strong and superior Ice Tongs. Being Scissors, shaped with a pair of Eagle's Claws to grip the Ice. Richly Electro Silver-plated.

Cash Price Rs. 8 each.

Rampart Row, Bombay. SOUNDY & Co.

MARROW SPOONS.—Best Electro Silver-plated on German Silver Marrow Spoons.

Rs. 3 each Cash

Rampart Row, Bombay. SOUNDY & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, a number of Milner's Fire-proof Safes, just landed ex "Fleur de Lis."

A. J. KINLOCH & Co.,
Agents for Thomas Milner and Son.

MESSMAN for TRAVELLERS' BUNGALOW at TANNA.—Applications for the same, for the year 1869-70, to be submitted to the Hoozoor Deputy Collector, Tanna, intimating terms offered, on or before the 10th April 1869.

J. W. ROBERTSON,
Acting Collector.

OVERLAND CARGO.—The s. s. "Columbian" has brought the cargoes of the following vessels :—

Accelerated cargo ex
s. s. "Ripon," from Southampton, 20th February.
„ "Delta," from Marseilles, 28th February.
Unaccelerated cargo ex
s. s. "Nyanza," from Southampton, 13th February.
„ "Ceylon," from Marseilles, 21st February.
„ "Arabian," from Liverpool, 7th February.
„ "Rhone," from Liverpool, 14th February.

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Superintendent P. & O. Company.

Bombay, 21st March 1869.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.
[Established in Bombay in 1842.]
Dean Lane, Bombay.

IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS OF WINES, SPIRITS, AND LIQUORS.

Established in Bordeaux and London in 1815 and in India in 1842.

LONDON HOUSES { Wholesale and for Export only—Tower Bonded Vaults, Retail—Charing Cross Railway Arches.

BORDEAUX HOUSE { Wholesale and for Export—Place du Champ de Mars.

Representatives

In China, Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, New York, New Zealand, Manilla, New Orleans.

We respectfully solicit the commands of MESSRS, GENERAL MERCHANTS, and EUROPEAN RESIDENTS of WESTERN INDIA, to whom from the extensive nature of our business, we can offer better terms than any other House in Bombay. Being importers on the London and Bordeaux Markets and having direct contracts with growers of Champagnes, Sherries, German Wines and Ports, who make up our Wines under our own supervision ; we are in the best possible position to offer liberal terms to every class of consumers, whose tastes we have ; from our experience of upwards of 50 years exclusive trading in Wines, Spirits, been enabled to arrive at with certainty.

We solicit an Indent OF SELECTED WINES for this market, and beg to intimate :—

1st. That we cannot execute orders for less than 1 dozen quarts, or 2 dozen pints of either one of them, Liqueurs excepted : these in not less quantities than 1 dozen pints or quarts.

2nd. That our Wines and Spirits are procurable from every respectable General Shopkeeper in Bombay and at Out-stations ; they, however, fix their own selling prices for them.

3rd. That our quotations are for delivery from our Godowns, and that we do not take the risk of subsequent breakage. Nor can we undertake to deliver Wines, &c. in Bombay.

4th. That our quotations for all Sparkling Wines do not provide for examination of original packed Cases for the rejection of alleged or broken bottles likely to be found in such Cases, on arrival, after a long sea voyage. We guarantee each Case to contain its full complement of sound Bottles at time of shipment, but at our prices cannot provide for atmospheric or climatic influence ; if our constituents wish us to take this risk, which affects sparkling wine more than any other, we can only do so by adding Rs. 4 per dozen quarts, and Rs. 2½ per dozen pints to our quotations.

CLARETS.
Our own Brand

	Qts.	Pts.
A 1—Chateau Latour or Mouton.		
Gold Capsule, Labelled & Branded ...	Rs. 30	Rs. 16
No. 1—Rauzan, Black capsule, do	„ 25	„ 14
„ 2—Leoville, Blue capsule, 2do	„ 22	„ 12
Chateau Palmer, Blue capsule, do ...	„ 22	
„ 3—La rose, Yellow capsule, do ...	„ 18-8,	10-8
„ 4—St. Julien, Green capsule, do ...	„ 17	„ 10
„ 5—Medoc, Red capsule do ...	„ 15-8,	„ 9
„ 6—Medoc, White capsule, do ...	„ 13-8	
Sauterne, Red capsule, do	„ 22	

Very choice BURGUNDIES—Red and White.
(Our own Brand.)

Chambertin, Labelled and Branded	Rs. 32
Nuits, ditto	„ 26
Macon, ditto	„ 21
Chablis, ditto	„ 22

The finest DRY CHAMPAGNES that can be shipped.
(Our own Brand.)

Magnums Finest Dry	Rs. 74
Finest Dry Sparkling, Gold foil, Labelled & Branded	„ 36 Rs. 19-8
Fine Sparkling Silver Foil ditto	„ 32 „ 17-8
Good Sparkling, ditto ditto	„ 27 „ 14-8

GERMAN WINES.
(Our own Brand.)

Nonpareil Sparkling Hock or Moselle, Gold foil, Labelled and Branded	Rs. 36 to 19-8
Sparkling Hock or Muscatel Moselle Silver foil...	„ 32 „ 17-8
Moselle Still, Marcobrunner	„ 34 ...
„ „ Braunberger, do.	„ 25 ...
Hock, „ Johannisberger	„ 42 ...
„ „ Forster Traminer	„ 34 ...
„ „ Rudesheimer, do.	„ 26 ...
„ „ Hochcimer, do.	„ 23 ...

Specially selected SHERRIES for tropical consumption.
(Our own Brand.)

	Qts.
Amontillado, very choice and superior	Rs. 32 0
Amoroso, very choice, full flavored, soft, pale	„ 28 0
Sherry, No. 1, Green seal, full bodied, light gold colour, nutty and dry	„ 22 0
do. No. 1, Blue seal, very pale and dry	„ 22 0
do. „ 1, Brown Seal, pale and dry	„ 22 0
do. „ 2, Yellow seal, pale and dry, an excellent Dinner Wine	„ 18 0
do. „ 3, White seal, ordinary Dinner Wine	„ 15 8
Marsala, Virgin Pale...	„ 15 8
Madeira, East India (one voyage)	„ 33 8

PORTS.
(Our own Brand.)

	Qts.	Pts.
A 1 quality, Gold Seal, an Invalid's Wine full and fruitily. Trade mark	Rs. 30	0
1st quality, Black seal—Dessert Wine mature ...	„ 24	8 14-8
2nd „ Red seal—a good second quality Wine ...	„ 18	9

Our Spirits are protected by Patent Trade Mark Capsules and Labels.

These latter have, in shape (Heart-shaped) been extensively imitated.

Superior very Old Pale Cognac, No. 1—Black Capsule...	...Rs. 32
Superior Old Pale Cognac, No. 2—Yellow capsule	„ 28
Cognac, Pale, No. 3—White capsule	„ 22
Rum, Superior Old Jamaica, 1st quality	„ 22
Gin, London Old Tom, 1st quality	„ 21
Whisky, 1st quality, Irish	„ 23
„ Scotch	„ 21
Genova, in flasks (1 dozen in a case)	„ 21

LIQUEURS.
The finest : cheap imitations we do not ship.
OF THE BEST MANUFACTURERS.

	Qts.	Pts.
Curacao, finest : Amsterdam, Orange or White ...	...Rs. 40	22 0
Maraschino di Zara, best...	„ 40	22 0
Cherry Brandy, 1st Copenhagen	„ 30	16 0
Orange Bitters (the best)	„ 20	

OUR TERMS for Cash Payments, Credit, &c., are as follows :—

To private Customers we allow 5 per cent. discount off our published quotations for payments made within a month from purchase ; three months' credit will be allowed to approved parties, without discount ; Interest will be charged at 10 per cent. per annum beyond three months ; MESSRS, on comparing our quotations with direct London invoices (taking care to add thereto all charges for Agency, Freight, Duty, &c.), will find that Wine, &c. can be supplied them most economically from our Bombay Godowns, while our Stocks will afford as much choice for selection. Merchants and Traders buying over 30 dozen at one time for resale, can learn on very liberal terms on application at our Office in Dean Lane.

IN addition to our own exclusive business we have been entrusted with the sale of

MOULE & Co.'s PATENT EARTH CLOSETS.

And we are empowered to receive Indents for Carriages of every description from the Manufacturers by special appointment to the Queen, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, and H. R. H. the Duke of Cambridge, Commander-in-Chief.

Particulars and illustrations of the abovenamed articles can be obtained at our Offices in Dean Lane.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

FOR SALE, by the undersigned—

Carbonell's Sherry ...	Rs.	30 per dozen.
Do. Port ...	„	30 „
Delbruck Fils' Claret St. Estephe ...	„	17 „
Do. Do. St. Julien ...	„	12 „
Do. Do. St. Estephe in Wood...	„	180 per hhd.
Do. Brandy ...	„	16 per dozen.

EWART, LATHAM, & Co.

MUMM'S CHAMPAGNE,

THE ORIGINAL BY JULES MUMM & Co.)

	Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
In cases of 1 dozen each ...	40 0	44 0

A fresh consignment, DIRECT, on sale by

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

PRIZE MEDAL BRANDIES.

by the

VINE-GROWERS' ASSOCIATION OF COGNAC,

	Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
COGNAC, Fine Old Pale, per dozen ...	27 0	30 0
COGNAC, Fine Old Pale ; the "Travelling Bottle," a flat and portable speciality for Travelers' use, per dozen	18 0	[21 0
COGNAC, Old Pale, per dozen	24 0	27 0
COGNAC, Old, per dozen	18 0	[21 0

A fresh supply of these fine Spirits on sale by the

SOLE AGENTS—

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

ARRIVAL IN THE HARBOUR
OF THE
"KHORASAN."

PAYNE And Co.,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,
BOMBAY,

Have the pleasure to announce the arrival of the "Khorasan," from London, with the following Wines for them :—

SHERRIES
SPARKLING MOSELLES
SPARKLING HOCKS
PORTS—OLD TOM
JAMAICA RUM—VERMOUTH
ORANGE BITTERS
BRANDIES
EAU DE VIE
HOLLANDS
GINGER WINE
EIGHT BRANDS OF CLARETS
STILL HOCKS

Detailed particulars below.

NOTICE TO MESSES AND MOFUSSIL RESIDENTS.

All Orders for Sherries now standing registered in our books, awaiting the arrival of the "Khorasan" will be despatched immediately on being landed. The following are the descriptions and prices. This being a large shipment we solicit further order for them.

SHERRIES.

The whole of our Sherries are imported by us direct from XERES

Credit.			Cash.
20 0	B	Red—A pale full flavoured Luncheon Wine	18 0
20 0	A	Red—Same quality as above, but much drier	18 0
20 0	C	Red—A Pale, rich flavoured Wine, fine Aroma, particularly suitable as a Dinner Wine	22 0
27 0	1	White—Pale, delicate and nutty Wine possessing great delicacy or flavour, and recommended as a good Dessert Wine	24 0
30 0	2	White—Old natural pale dry Wine extremely mellow and fine, and very dry, quite the Amontillado character	27 0
32 0	3	White— Ditto, ditto, also very dry ...	29 0
33 0	4	White—Vine de Pasto, a Wine well known at all the best Westend Clubs in London ; choice, old, delicate, pale and dry Wine ...	30 0
32 0		Amontillado, very pale delicate flavour, very dry and full of aroma. We offer it to the connoisseur who can appreciate the characteristics of a fine Amontillado ; very old	30 0
35 0		Manzanilla, a pale, old, and elegant Wine, very choice. We offer it to those who can appreciate the extreme delicate flavour and dryness peculiar to this Wine	32 0

PORTS.

Imported direct from Oporto, where our Reserves are held ; they are the produce of the Upper Douro District.

18 0	One Grapes, full bodied fruity Wine		16 0
24 0	Two Grapes, a superb full flavoured Wine, very mellow, a good After-Dinner Wine		21 0
30 0	Three Grapes, a fine Invalid Port, it possesses a Burgundy flavour with a fine bouquet and good body		27 0

☞ Our Shipment ex "Prince Oscar" of Gold and Silver neck—one and two Stars Champagne has all been disposed of.

Now Landing

EX "MERWANJEE FRAMJEE."

CHAMPAGNES.

Cordon Blue	Rs. 28 0
Creme de Bousy	„ 31 0
Fleur de Sillery	„ 40 0
Light Dry Sillery	„ 35 0

Only a few days landed from the

"PRINCE OSCAR."

And will commence landing from the

"KHORASAN,"

On the 4th March the following :

SPARKLING MOSELLES,

The whole of our Hocks and Moselles are imported direct from our Agency at Coblentz, where we have a fine stock of first-class Wines.

Credit.		Cash.
34 0	Crown Brand, fine Sparkling, highly recommended...	32 0
37 0	Ditto—brand, Payne & Co., Coblentz	34 0
42 0	Ditto Nonpareil, extra superior...	39 0

SPARKLING HOCKS.

40 0	Crown Brand, fine Sparkling, highly recommended	Rs. 36 0
45 0	Elrenbreitstein, pale and elegant	„ 40 0

It will be observed that our quotations for sparkling Wines, are for good delivery from our Godowns.

WHITE WINES OF THE RHINE.

"STILL HOCKS"

Much used in England, and Imported extensively by our Calcutta House for many years.

Credit.				Cash.
20 0	Lanbenheim,	Vintage	1862 ... ... Rs.	18 0
23 0	Bodenthal	ditto	1862	20 8
23 8	Geisenheim	ditto	1862	21 0
25 0	Ostrich	ditto	1863	22 0
29 0	Niersdin	ditto	1863	26 0
36 0	Scharlachberg	ditto	1862	33 0
24 0	Erbach	ditto	1865	21 0

Rudesheimer, Johanisberger, and Steinberger, also in stock, of select vintages. Rs. 28,34, and 36, respectively, cash.

CLARETS.

Our Clarets reach us direct from our Bordeaux house, where we have always a reserve of Two or Three Hundred Hogsheads of Good Vintage Wines.

Credit.		Cash.
13 0	Good Bordeaux	12 0
15 0	Payne's Medoc	13 0
15 0	Breakfast Claret	13 0
17 0	Saint Julien	15 0
20 0	Batailley	18 0
20 0	Larch ville	18 0
34 0	Chateau Lafite	28 0
22 0	Chateau La Rose	20 0
20 0	Chateau Latour	26 0
34 0	Chateau Margaux	28 0

N. B.—The 4 last in Pints.

BRANDIES.

We have always a reserve of two hundred and fifty to three hundred Hogsheads of Brandy in bond in the London Vaults, which are allowed to mature before bottling ; this enable us to keep up the quality and character of our own brands.

Credit.		Cash.
29 0	Ditto, ditto Vine Leaf	Rs. 25 0
32 0	+ Green Vine Leaf Brandy	„ 29 0
34 0	Brandy, old (2 stars) ... ...

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—MARCH 20.

Lowndes, Lieutenant, 93rd Highlanders, en route to England, from Seepree.
Cripps, Lieutenant Colonel, Bengal Staff Corps, en route to England, from Mooltan.
MacDougall, Assistant Surgeon, Bombay Medical Department, en route to England, from Jacobabad.

DEPARTURES.—MARCH 20.

McNair, Captain, 24th Punjaub Infantry, on medical certificate, to England.
Hathway, Lieutenant Colonel, Bombay Staff Corps, on medical certificate, to England.
Sykes, Major, 2nd Bombay Cavalry, to Nusseerabad.
Cripps, Lieutenant Colonel, Bengal Staff Corps, on furlough, to England.
Hore, Lieutenant, 10th Regiment N. I., on duty, to Tanna.
MacDougall, Assistant Surgeon, Bombay Medical Service, on furlough, to England.
Prettijohn, Colonel, 18th Hussars, on leave, to Mahableshwur.
Malcolm, Lieutenant, 2-10th Foot, on duty, to England.
Anderson, Assistant Surgeon, 6-19th Royal Artillery, on duty, to England.
Oldham, Assistant Surgeon, Medical Department Bengal, on leave, to England.
Baird, Captain, 98th Regiment, on medical certificate, to England.
Cookson, Assistant Surgeon, Bengal Medical Department, on furlough, to England.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
20	Columbian (s)	Hyde	Suez, March 8.
	General Havelock (s)	Hewitt	Veraviel, March 19.
	Nimrod	Leather	Newport, Oct. 14.
	Eurydice	Betts	Port Louis, Dec. 29.
	Queen of the Nations	Childe	Birkenhead, Oct. 20.
	Weatherfield	Richardson	Liverpool, Nov. 16.
	H. M.'s Corcomandel (s)	Hewitt	Aden, March 6.
21	Gunga (s)	Childe	Suez, March 6.
	Gaorn	Rice	Liverpool, Nov. 7.
	Phlox (s)	Baker	Goa, March 19.
	H. M.'s Jumna (s)	Pickard	Suez, March 4.

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
20	Arundel	Crocker	Liverpool.
	Erie	Raisbeck	Liverpool.
	Robinson Crusoe	Hogg	Havre.
	Parsee	Ferguson	Colombo.
	British Viceroy	Petterson	Liverpool.
	Bengal (s)	Hector	Aden and Suez.

The ship Premier, Merithew, to Calcutta, obtained her port clearance on Saturday last.

The following vessels began to load on Saturday last.
Ship Prince Oscar, to Liverpool.
Steamer General Havelock, to Malabar Coast.
Ship Thunderbolt, to Liverpool.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.			
15	Cheduba (s)	McCorkindale	Singapore, Feb. 24.
	Candia (s)	Ward	Suez, Feb. 22.
	Chanticleer	Jenkins	Bombay, Feb. 9.

DEPARTURES.

Mar.			
15	Flying Foam	——	——
	L'Imperatrice Eugenie	——	——

EGUTPOORA PROPOSED MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—Subscriptions to the above may be paid into the Oriental Bank Corporation, to the credit of Messrs. F. Purkiss and J. S. Biggs.

JOHN S. BIGGS, Secretary.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

MOYLAN—March 20th, at Military Square, the wife of Captain W. Moylan, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

HOWELL—WARNEFORD—March 20th, at the Cathedral, William Scott Howell, of Bombay, to Henrieta Warneford, third daughter of C. E. Warneford, Esq., of Stroud, Gloucester.

DEATH.

JOWETT—March 19th, at Bhowanel, of convulsions, Amy, the infant daughter of J. C. Jowett, Esq., aged 5 months.

MADRAS.

DEATH.

REEVE—March 10th, at Coonoor, Eliza, widow of the late Rev. W. Reeve, London Missionary Society, aged 73.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, MARCH 22, 1869.

Some of our readers may perhaps remember having seen, in the year 1864, when the fever of speculation was at its height, a prettily-coloured "Bird's Eye View" of New Bombay, the city of the future. It was a vision of "cloud-capp'd towers," "gorgeous palaces," and "solemn temples," covering the Esplanade, of ships innumerable crowding the harbour, and of piers and wharves and docks girdling the town in place of the barren foreshores with which Nature had first encompassed it. Nothing could be more splendid to look at; but in the years of humiliation which followed 1864, we, in our despondency, believed that our dreams of the coming greatness of this city could never be realized. There was in truth, however, no need for us to be so utterly downcast. Residents in Bombay may not have taken note of the great changes actually going on around them, but any one who has recently returned to this place after an absence of two or three years cannot have failed to remark, with surprise and pleasure, what distinct progress has already been made towards fulfilling the ambitious hopes of men whose continual aspiration it was to make Bombay the foremost city in India. Some mistakes have no doubt been made; and there has been vexatious delay in carrying out many works of improvement; but the altered aspect of the town testifies for itself that the general result of what has been done is very good. Whatever differences of opinion there may be as to Mr. Crawford's abilities as a financier, it is unquestionable that as an executive officer he has shown great activity and power of organisation; and if he had done nothing more for Bombay than create the New Markets, he would have established a lasting claim on the gratitude of the citizens. Then, the Esplanade has been laid out afresh and planted so tastefully that in a few years its appearance will be most charming. The public buildings, too, are no longer neglected, and the progress that has been made in the construction of new offices for the Government is excelled by the splendid results of private enterprize as exhibited in the completion of the Elphinstone Circle and the successful reclamation of the land belonging to the Elphinstone Land and Press Company. But beyond these local advantages, there is now going on a change in the general circumstances of trade with Europe which cannot but greatly improve the position of Bombay, and will, in our opinion, have the effect of making this city the centre of the whole commerce between Europe and the East.

For some time past we have heard a good deal about the Suez Canal; and there has been a remarkable agreement of evidence as to the practical character of the enterprize, and the chances that the canal will be ready for use by the end of the present year. Mr. Fowler, on the part of the English Engineers, pronounced the other day a formal and elaborate apology for the mistaken estimate Mr. Robert Stephenson had formed of this undertaking, and expressed his own opinion that the question of keeping the canal open for traffic after it is completed is merely a question of expenditure. A gentleman of great experience as a sailor, who has recently been over the canal, fully confirms Mr. Fowler's views as to the practicability of the canal for navigation by large steamers. In some notes with which he has favoured us he says—"The harbour of Port Said is safe, and very "extensive. I counted there 23 sailing vessels "of from 250 to 600 tons (principally dis"charging coals,) and 4 large steamers, "besides a number of small Mediterranean "trading craft, all apparently well and safely "moored . . . . . Judging from what I "saw, and from conversations with some of "the principal engineers on the line, I am "of opinion that unless some difficulty should "arise in the filling of the Bitter Lakes with "water, which appears to be now the greatest "work they have to accomplish, they will be "able to take a large vessel through by the "end of this year, if not before the time stated, "the 31st October; but I should not imagine "that the canal will be ready for general "traffic by that time. As regards the naviga"tion, I see no difficulty whatever for vessels "of any size by day, as the canal has only "one or two curves in its entire length, and "those of no great importance. By night "also the navigation will be safe, if worked "by the system of red and white lights on "either side which M. de Lesseps intends to "adopt."

It is simply impossible to exaggerate the greatness of the influence which the opening of this canal will have on the fortunes of Bombay. Already, with all the encumbrances of transshipment to which cargo by the Overland Route is subjected, more than one-fourth of the whole trade of this port is carried on by way of Egypt; and the proportion steadily increases from year to year. Messrs. Blay and Mackintosh say, in their last freight circular—"The "whole trade of this port is being revolutioniz-"ed. The demand for sailing vessels has been "greatly curtailed by the large quantity of "cotton going forward by the Overland Route; "and when the Suez Canal is thrown open to "trade, and merchandize can be forwarded to all "ports on the European Continent without "transshipment, it is asserted that the greater "portion of the produce now shipped by sailing "vessels round the Cape will be transported by "steamers to Suez and through the canal to its "destination, and the great question of the "day will soon become—What is to be done "with sailing vessels?" It is obvious that this change in the line of communication for the commerce of the East and the West must be most profitable to Bombay. The whole trade of India must gradually be concentrated at the port which will be practically the nearest and most convenient for all steamers coming through the Suez Canal, and, if Bombay never becomes the political capital, it will at all events be the New York of India. At the same time, we do not share the apprehensions that many persons express as to the decay of English commerce that may result from the opening of the Suez Canal. No doubt, the products of the East will be conveyed directly to Trieste for Germany and Russia, to Brindisi for Italy, Marseilles for France, and Barcelona for Spain, instead of being first taken to Liverpool; and all the ports outside the Mediterranean will thus, as it were, be left out in the cold. But, so long as England retains her virtual monopoly of coal and iron, and her excellence as a manufacturing country, all ships that take cargoes home will be compelled to seek English ports or to purchase English goods in order to obtain freights for the return voyage.

Although the settlement of political affairs at Hyderabad has been so quietly effected, yet we are not surprised to learn that Sir Salar Jung is sensible of the anomalies arising from his present position, and has expressed a wish to resign power. For example, he may well say that if the Supreme Government prefers any request or makes any representation involving concessions or modifications of policy on strong measures affecting the interior economy of the State, he has now no one to whom he can apply, and whose sanction he can obtain in dealing with the subjects that may arise. There is no capable Nizam. If he declines compliance with British proposals, he will certainly not secure British support or approval; if he assents to British proposals, every concession may form an item in some accusation preferred against him when the Nizam comes of age. He will be liable, on one side or the other, to a charge of abuse of power. All innovations, either of one sort or the other, will be set down to his account; and we can well imagine that Sir Salar feels keenly that he must come into collision with the Supreme Government now, or with the Nizam and the nobles hereafter. We sympathise with that position; but doubt whether he has raised the question solely with the view of getting quit of responsibility. If he goes anarchy supervenes, unless the Resident becomes absolute ruler. If he stays some security should be given that protection and adequate aid will cover his acts. As the matter is of the gravest importance we have no doubt that Lord Mayo has consulted the Secretary of State in order to obtain a definite and authentic settlement. Sir Salar Jung, we are aware, has long been anxious to see more of the world than he can observe within the gates of Hyderabad or the Deccan. If he puts forward a desire to visit Persia, the land of his forefathers, it can only be as a stepping stone to Europe, and especially England. We trust that means will be found for securing the continuance of his services with honour to himself and usefulness to the State which he has so long served. At all events the conjuncture is sufficiently grave to demand the exercise of high statesmanship both on the part of the Viceroy and the Home Government.

The Duke of Argyll is reported by telegraph to have said, in answer to a memorial from a "reproductive" deputation, that he "had ordered a survey to be made in the Dharwar district." This refers to the proposed railway from the cotton growing districts to the port of Carwar; and we hear that the Government of Bombay has received instructions by telegraph to have everything ready for Mr. G. Buchanan, C.E., who is expected to arrive by next mail with five assistants, in order that they may go on with the surveying work at once. We believe it is probable that the new railway will be a cheap, narrow, gauge line.

We learn that Mr. Hurrell, solicitor, has received a telegram from his agents in London informing him that the appeal to the Privy Council, preferred by the Bank of Hindustan, China, and Japan against the decision of the High Court of Bombay in the matter of the compromise with the creditors of the Eastern Financial Association, Limited, has been dismissed with costs.

We observe that another call of £5 has been made by the liquidators of the Bank of Hindustan, China, and Japan.

We learn by a telegram from Calcutta, despatched on Saturday, that an "extraordinary" of the "Gazette of India" has been issued announcing that the Viceroy will leave Calcutta on Thursday morning, the 25th instant, and proceed direct to Umballa, arriving there on the morning of the 27th instant.

We made a mistake the other day in describing Major Laughton's furlough as "on medical certificate." It was granted under Rule 9 of the Furlough Regulations of 1868.

It is an unfortunate affair we are having just now at the Cachar frontier. We learn that in consequence of the setting in of continued rain, Brigadier General Nuthall's column has returned to Cachar, its further progress having been found impracticable.

The "Madras Standard" understands that Lord and Lady Napier will pass the hot weather on the Shevaroy Hills and not at Ootacamund.

There is a rumour at Hyderabad (Deccan) that Ameer Akbar Ali Khan, who accompanied the Abyssinia expedition to Magdala, is to be created a Nawab.

"Indo-European Correspondence" states that "the wife of the Hon'ble Justice Kemp has presented His Grace the Most Rev. Dr. Steins, with the very handsome donation of Rs. 10,000, to be put out to interest for the benefit of the Cathedral and Entally Catholic Orphanages."

We observe that between 2 and 3 o'clock last Monday morning Kurrachee was visited by a severe gale, accompanied by thunder and lightning, which lasted for about an hour and a half. The rain-fall was 48 cents. No damage to property in the station has been reported,

The Secretary of State's attention having been called to the large expenditure incurred by the military and civil departments of the army in telegraphic messages, he desires that the utmost caution be observed in the recourse to this mode of communication, which should be adopted only in cases where the delay involved by a letter by post would really prove prejudicial to the public service.—*Madras Athenæum.*

It is stated that the Superintendentship of the Gunpowder Manufactory at Madras is cut and dry for Major Napier Campbell of the Royal Artillery, in room of Colonel A. S. Cadell, who is to be appointed Acting Inspector General of Ordnance and Magazines. The "Madras Athenæum" is sorry "that the *glorious* services of another deserving officer of the Ordnance Department should be overlooked by the nomination above referred to."

We are sorry to learn from a Madras contemporary that the health of Major Hobbs, H. M.'s 45th Foot, has been such as to compel him to go home on medical certificate by the P. and O. steamer "Surat" which was to leave last Saturday. The command of H. M.'s 45th was to be assumed by Lieut.-Colonel Parish, C.B., who arrived yesterday by the "Jumna" from Suez, to rejoin the corps, which, says our contemporary, he would find in as high a state of discipline and order as he could desire. Pending the arrival of Colonel Parish, the command of the regiment devolved upon Major Griffin.

WEEKLY COMMERCIAL LETTER.

(SPECIAL FOR THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE.")

LONDON, 26TH FEBRUARY.

Another trial similar in its broad outlines to the now celebrated case of Overend, Gurney, & Co., Limited—though differing in two essential particulars—has been in progress for nearly two months past and is still unfinished. I mean the charge against Mr. R. Stuart Lane, Mr. Helbert, and Mr. Horace Chapman, directors of the Merchants Company, Limited, for confederating to defraud the shareholders by issuing a prospectus false in divers particulars. When the case first came on I mentioned it, but an altogether distinct charge was subsequently preferred against Mr. Lane and Mr. Childs, another director, for false statements contained in a circular announcing a call of £5 a share. In this second charge the evidence was of a more precise and intelligible character than that adduced to support the first or leading accusation: or at least it proved sufficient for the judicial intellect of the Lord Mayor, and that eminent magistrate committed the two accused for trial on Saturday last. The circular announcing the call stated that the company had made no losses, but the evidence showed that at the time Mr. Lane and Mr. Childs committed themselves to this assertion the company was doing a very bad description of business, and that many of the shares had been forfeited for non-payment of calls while others were in arrear. The Lord Mayor held that these circumstances proved the company to have been in a hopeless position at the time, and consequently that the statement in the circular was a misrepresentation. The two gentlemen must therefore take their place for trial at the Central Criminal Court, where, unless the jury adopt a more considerate view of all the circumstances than Lord Mayor Lawrence did, they will have the honour of supplying the first quota to that long array of "examples" which journalistic moralists here think a regard for the public welfare demands. Of course, as they are still presumptively innocent, it is unnecessary to discuss their case, but I cannot help thinking the Lord Mayor's decision was severe to harshness. By the word "losses" in a circular such as was issued, trade losses are obviously meant. But no such losses have been proved to have occurred at that time, and as Mr. Lane himself very well put it in his address to the bench, if every document issued by a board were to be interpreted by the light of after-transactions no director in London would be safe from a criminal charge. If you are to judge of *animus* and intention you must look to all the circumstances at the time the alleged offence was committed, and not to other things that had not arisen then, but have happened since. The truth is, however, as I previously stated when writing on the Overend, Gurney case, there is at present an inclination to make a dead set on directors and to lay on the shoulders of individuals the sins of a fraternity. The Lord Mayor seems to think himself commissioned to act as avenger-in-chief of all the shareholders who were deluded by their own folly and greed, and therefore he sends for trial men who at another time would not have had to fear anything worse than a civil suit for damages. If the rules now enforced here had been in operation ten years ago, how would the directors of the Western Bank of Scotland have fared?

The *first* charge against the directors, that is Messrs. Lane, Helbert and Chapman, is, as already stated, still in progress. Should it be proved the second charge will be of no material consequence, for the greater includes the less. If the company was a fraudulent deception from the outset, all the after-proceedings were necessarily vitiated by that taint, and if Mr. Lane and his two friends in affliction are found guilty of the first charge, no proof of good and upright after-management will be of the slightest avail in mitigation of their doom. Hence in judging of the chances which the three accused have of exonerating themselves, we are brought back to the very origin of the company. I need not trouble you with all the details, but will mention the two points of difference between this case and that of Overend, Gurney, and Co. The Merchants Company was formed to take over the business of Messrs. Lane, Hankey, and Co., and the prospectus stated that, so little doubt was there of success, that the promoters guaranteed a minimum dividend of ten per cent. for three years. Further, to satisfy intending investors of the soundness of the concern, a certificate by Messrs. Coleman, Turquand, and Co., the eminent accountants, was issued along with the prospectus, to the effect that they had examined the books of the firm from 1859 to 1864 inclusive, and found that it had netted on commissions alone an average of nearly £18,000 a year during that period, exclusive of what was made by other branches of the business. It is now asserted by the prosecution that at the time of the transfer, Lane, Hankey, and Co. were hopelessly insolvent and had not made any profits for years, so that the formation of a company was only a device to avert a failure and obtain the aid of fresh capital to a quiet liquidation of the old concern while taking chance of a gain by the new one. Of course if this should be proved, the offence of the accused will be one of enormously greater heinousness than that of the Gurneys; since not only was the guarantee of a 10 per cent. dividend the strongest assurance of prosperity a business man could give, but the partners must also have grossly deceived the accountants, whose character stands far too high to suggest any suspicion of collusion, and who, moreover, gave substantial proof of their sincerity by taking 100 shares in the company. The evidence as yet, however, has quite failed to establish that part of the charge. Witnesses make statements from which you may infer that the partners were hard up and could not even pay their calls, and one or two advance transactions have been investigated which have a very ugly look. For instance an advance of £5,000 was apparently made to a firm when the money really went to pay a £5 call on 1,000 shares belonging to five directors; and the explanations given are the reverse of satisfactory. But something more than this merely is required to prove a criminal charge, and the other evidence is not very striking. The company was formed in October 1865 and lasted not quite a year. Its whole profits on commissions in that time were under £6,000, and it made heavy losses by several of the failures that occurred in 1866. Mr. Lane so little anticipated trouble from his connection with the business that he stood as Conservative candidate for Plymouth at last election and made a very good fight of it. Mr. Helbert is, I believe, his brother-in-law, and was once private secretary to Mr. Gladstone. He knew nothing of City business, but put in his money to the concern and lost it. Chapman is a son of that well known Chapman who, as active partner in Overend, Gurney, and Co., figured in connection with the famous produce frauds by Davidson, Gordon, and others. The case is now again adjourned from Monday till to-morrow, when it is expected another and lengthened adjournment will take place to allow of a close examination of the books. The matter does not excite very much interest, solely because the great case of Overend, Gurney, and Co. has swallowed up all lesser ones.

Before quitting the Merchants Company case I should add that the charge on which Mr. Lane and Mr. Childs have been committed will come on for hearing at the Central Criminal Court on Monday next. It is generally expected, however, that the bill will be thrown out by the grand jury; meanwhile there is one gentleman to whom all this pother about wicked directors and poor innocent shareholders has proved a godsend, and that is Mr. George Lewis, the solicitor of Ely Place. Until lately he was well known as a most skilful solicitor in purely criminal cases, and it was he who tracked out and brought to justice theshipwreckers, Holdsworth, Berwick, and others, who were tried at the Central Criminal Court the year before last and sentenced to twenty years' transportation. He has now, however, since his management of the Overend Gurney prosecution, started into conspicuous notice as a lawyer in mercantile cases, and is likely to fill the place which was so long held by Mr. Linklater. He defended Lane in these recent cases I have mentioned. Since then he has received a general retainer from Mr. Albert Grant to act for him should necessity arise, and Mr. F. Doulton has also, I understand, sought his aid.

Mr. Shipman's bankruptcy again came before the Court on Tuesday, but the sitting was adjourned for additional accounts. His total liabilities were stated at £41,997, of which £31,797 were to the late Agra Bank; assets available for dividend £100; the total deficiency being given as close on £40,000.

An odd case came before the Master of the Rolls a day or two back. The official liquidator of the Financial Corporation, Limited—a concern which is now in the throes of winding up—applied to have the executors of Mr. Sassoon David Sassoon, of Leadenhall, put on the list of contributories in respect of 1250 £10 shares, instead of the present nominal contributory, a Mr. Lewis Henry Fieling. It appeared that in March 1865, the late Mr. Sassoon transferred all this fine thriving lot of shares to Mr. Fieling for the substantial consideration of five shillings sterling. Fieling was at that time a clerk, under 18 years of age, in the office of Mr. Lebag, a very respectable broker in Throgmorton Street; but, young as he was, it was admitted that he knew a thing or two, and had done a good many little business matters on his own account. He had, however, no means, and he admitted with the cheerful alacrity of that *vacuus viator* sung of by our old friend Horace, that he did not care whether he was taken off or kept on the list of contributories; he could in neither case pay anything. The Master of the Rolls decided that Mr. Sassoon's executors must be made contributories. This decision is strongly calculated to improve the prospects of the creditors in more than one concern of which I know something.

The Telegraph Construction and Maintenance Company's report was issued on Tuesday. Their profit and loss account for the year shows a credit balance of £87,287-12-1, and they have now divided in all 10 per cent. on the year. Full particulars are given in the report of the transactions in progress, most of which I have already communicated to you. The French Transatlantic cable is to be 3,600 nautical miles in length, and about 2,000 miles are already manufactured, of which 780 have been shipped on board the *Great Eastern*. This undertaking is expected to be concluded in July, when the Red Sea cable will be taken in hand.

On the subject of cotton there is not much new to be said, but at least further progress may be noted in working out the only possible solution to the dilemma in which the manufacturers have been so long placed. Further failures have taken place, more mills have been abandoned or are running short time, and rumours of additional difficulties come thick and threefold. The new names I have to mention are H. S. Sawyer and Co., commission and yarn agents, of Manchester, liabilities £13,720 and assets £7,890—the estate to be wound up under inspection; and Mr. George Black, manufacturer of Neilson near Colne. The mere rumours I need not repeat. The quantity of machinery now at a stand is very large. At Over Darwen, seven large firms, owning in all 23 mills, have just resolved to work on the average three days per week in spinning and weaving. Two Scotch failures I may also here note. Adams and Co., merchants of Glasgow and Batavia, liabilities estimated at £70,000 to £100,000, and R. S. Jamieson, corn merchants, Dundee.

To judge of the extent to which contraction of manufacture is now going on, one has only to look at the figures of the daily sales. Only two or three days during the last fortnight have these exceeded 5,000 bales a day. This time last year, when we were all mad, the total averaged about 25,000. The consequence is that up to this date the consumption is less by 166,000 bales than it was at the same date last year, although the import is 130,000 bales less. The export has also diminished. There is no mistaking such results, and the discrepancy becomes constantly greater every week. It does not, however, follow that we shall witness any material fall in prices. Allowing for everything, the stock and visible supply are small, and any considerable drop in the staple would at once bring the most despairing manufacturers into the market again. But what the course of the markets may be next summer and autumn, when the prospects of the American cotton crop begin to assume tangible shape I should be sorry to predict. There will unquestionably be a much larger growth in the sales this year than in any year since 1861. All accounts concur in that, and Mr. Reverdy Johnson, who is now starring it in Manchester, confirmed these statements yesterday. At the same time we may anticipate that these large supplies will come in a comparatively bare market, and that a resumption of anything like full production would rapidly absorb them. After the first shock, therefore, prices though not high will be steady, and I should say anything but low. The working up capacity of the world has shot far ahead of the growth of the raw material, and it is only when the latter has overtaken the former that really cheap cotton can be looked for. But when will such an event happen? New markets for manufactures are constantly springing up. After all, humanity wants a deal of shirting even in a most primitive state, and he would be a bold man who should presume to limit the absorbant capacity of the fairer half of creation in the matter of prints.

The telegraph still blunders at a deuce of a rate between Bombay and this quarter. Not long ago a first class firm here received an order from their Bombay house for a pair of girders of certain dimensions. The girders were ordered and room engaged for them by a vessel on the berth. When the mail arrived it was found on comparing the description in the letter with that in the despatch, that some intelligent official had transposed two figures and so made a mull of the affair. The girders were useless, and the firm is left to chew the cud of disappointment or to parody the "Rejected Addresses" and to exclaim "God bless the cable we're about to lay, God bless John Pender and Lord William Hay."

The new Baukruptcy Bill which was to have been brought in this evening in the House of Commons by the Attorney General is, at the hour I write, postponed, or at least transferred to the House of Lords. From all accounts it will be a less Draconian measure than that of Lord Cairns, and will not leave a baukrupt liable during all his after life till he has paid in full, but will fix a limit. Imprisonment for debt as debt will be abolished.

A further call of £5 a share has been made by the official liquidator of the Bank of Hindustan, China, and Japan.

The liquidation of the Bank of London, which stopped in May 1866, has now been concluded; the last of the liabilities is discharged; and the result is, that a surplus of £130,000 remains to be returned to the shareholders, besides claims on Atlantic and Great Western Railway securities to the amount of £650,000 more. All this, too, without any call having been made on the shareholders. It has been as clear a case of temporary lock-up of capital as could be imagined.

POLITICAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, 26TH FEBRUARY.

The amount of work cut out for Parliament seemed formidable enough when the Queen's Speech was read, but it has grown in magnitude since, and now begins to loom on us in gigantic dimensions. The Irish Church question is by general consent one important enough to demand a whole Session to itself, if justice is to be done so efficiently that nothing need be afterwards undone; but the list of other measures to be introduced and pushed forward is sufficient to occupy any ordinary year, even the first of a new Parliament, eager for work and inexperienced in obstacles as yet. Bankruptcy, legislation for the criminal classes—as distinguished from actual criminals,—Poor Law reform and establishment of uniformity of rating; add these to the Irish business, to the budgets, English and Indian, to the bills embodying individual hobbies of private members, and you have enough for the veriest gluttons for Parliamentary work. But this last week has added largely to the programme. Mr. Bright, in his capacity of head of the Board of Trade, has announced that a bill concerning the Mercantile Marine is in preparation, and that it contains an appalling number of clauses. Mr. Gladstone in a speech on a motion relative to local taxation, introduced by Sir Massey Lopez—who represents Portuguese Judaism grafted on Devon landlordism—was obliged to promise that as soon as the Irish Church was disposed of the interests of real property would be consulted by an enquiry into the incidence of local taxation. When I say "obliged," I don't mean that the Premier feared it was a task at all imminent, but simply that the pressure from both sides of the House was so great that he was driven, after Mr. Goschen had pooh-poohed the matter, to promise that the Government would do something. Nothing could more clearly indicate the preponderating influence of property in Parliament than this result. Local taxes, I need scarcely inform your readers, include poor and county rates, police, highway, and drainage rates, the largest portion in part of that burden under which our householders have always groaned. The burden falls exclusively on owners and occupiers of land and houses. If a poor devil of a solicitor's clerk takes a house near Victoria Park at say £20 a year rent, he may pay something like six shillings in the pound on it for local rates. If a barrister in large practice, or a City man clearing his £4,000 a year, occupies luxurious apartments in Berkely Square or Pall Mall, he pays no local rates whatever. Indirectly of course he contributes something through the rent he pays his landlord, but this only means that he pays a few shillings a week of his landlord's rates: his own £4,000 a year almost escapes. Now, amounts levied under the head of poor and county rates alone have increased from £5,294,000 a year in 1837 to £10,905,000 in 1867—that is, they have considerably more than doubled. The whole amount of local taxation is about £21,000,000 a year, levied on £93,000,000 of income, or one-seventh part of the income of the country. While the taxation has risen so much, the value of land has not risen in the same proportion, so that the injustice, if it is one, increases year by year. It is therefore natural that an outcry should be raised by those who have to pay. But they might vociferate till doomsday if the Legislature did not happen to contain a large number of gentlemen whose interests precisely square with the sufferers. Every owner of land and houses in the kingdom would directly and immediately benefit by a readjustment of taxation. He might not reduce his rents, and he would to a certainty receive them with fewer deductions. The new House of Commons is essentially one which represents the fixed property of the country. The few men of brains without land, the waiters upon Providence, the mere adventurers, have been eliminated, and in their stead we have the broad acred, heavy pursed upper middle class who have either inherited, or invested in, real property. Mr. Mill has been superseded for Westminster by a prosperous newsman who has bought a property down in Herts; Mr. Roebuck has been bowled out by a rich Nottingham manufacturer; Mr. Doulton has yielded place to a retired Australian merchant who is already a "laird" on a smaller scale. Never was "property" championed by such a phalanx of defenders, pledged to the teeth by the strongest of all inducements to do what they can for it. The consequence was that, although the speakers in favour of Sir M. Lopez' motion were mostly from the Opposition side of the House, the sentiment was apparent on both sides, and Mr. Gladstone yielded.

Another new measure just introduced is by Lord Shaftesbury for a reform of the ecclesiastical courts. These are nests of abuse and urgently demand a root and branch treatment, more particularly now that since the late anti-Ritualistic decision and certain others which are anticipated the number of cases of heresy is likely to increase enormously. It is hardly uncharitable to surmise that this consideration has strongly influenced the Earl of Shaftesbury, for should the prosecution now pending against Mr. Bennett, of Frome, be successful, and the *doctrine* of the real presence be authoritatively condemned, which it has never yet been, the church association will have ample work on its hands. At the same time the reform is one which, get it how we may, must always be welcomed.

Still another new bill was brought in yesterday by industrious Mr. Goschen. That well known and [illegible] historical personage, the compound householder, was [illegible] Yankee would say, in order to settle the flagrant grievance which prevails in some towns in consequence of the imposition on him of poor rates. The measure of Mr. Goschen provides that by a roundabout process the landlord shall pay the rates and obtain a deduction for doing so, while the tenant repays him in the rent. It is in fact a distinct revival of the compounding system, and might as well be called so at once. Why it is not, is obvious. Neither side of the House wishes to revive the discussions about that vexatious topic, while both feel that, the pretext of rate-paying as a test of capability for the franchise having served its purpose in educating the Conservatives to household suffrage, the rest may now as well be abolished, and household suffrage pure and simple remain.

A Scotch education bill has been introduced in the Lords by the very appropriate medium of the Duke of Argyll. Its chief feature is the appointment of an education committee, consisting of ten persons, appointed by the landed proprietors, the boroughs, the universities, and the crown, with whom shall rest the power of establishing a school where it is wanted, to be maintained by local rates. A stringent conscience clause is to be enforced upon all schools which receive public money. This provision will be a heavy blow to the flourishing denominational schools belonging to the Free Church and other bodies, in which religious teaching is the first requisite, and at first sight it seems a hard measure. Why should Government aid be denied to all schools in Scotland where religious teaching is given, while it is so amply rendered to Roman Catholic denominational schools in Ireland, such as those connected with convents? The Duke seems sanguine his bill will pass, but I have great doubt on the subject, at least unless considerable amendments are introduced. There is no question, however, that a measure of some kind is wanted, for the much boasted intelligence of the Scottish lower orders is in some places a mere tradition. The Blue Book lately issued gives some shocking and most ludicrous instances of gross ignorance displayed in the answers given to the Assistant Commissioner by certain scholars when examined in Biblical history. "How was John the Baptist put to death?" was asked.. "Hanged," replied one boy; "drowned," said another; "beheaded," said the third. "Who beheaded him?" was asked. "Pharaoh," shouted a promising urchin. At a Free Church school a boy was asked, "Who killed Abel?" and answered "Eve." To a further inquiry "where Adam and Eve had been placed," the answer was "Mount Calvary." Worse remains behind. The examiner asked, "Why was Christ crucified?" and the reply was "For eating the forbidden fruit." Of course specimens quite as bad, if not worse, may be selected in any part of England, but then England does not pretend to be anything else than ignorant, and is rather fond of saying how bad she is and of envying Scotland and Prussia.

The *Owl* flatly denies that there is any division in the Cabinet on the Irish Church question, and that hoot is quite correct, but I stick to my previous assertion that there *was* a very considerable difference on the point, and that the dangerous word "compromise" was more than whispered. As to Mr. Gladstone's measure to be introduced on Monday night most people have come to the conclusion that it will really be of a very simple character. It will be an amplification of the three famous resolutions, but will propose no particular mode of appropriating the Church revenues, for the conclusive reason that there are none in hand to appropriate. I believe, however, while disestablishment and disendowment are to be insisted upon, the manner of doing so will be as conciliatory as possible. The Premier, wielding the sacrificial knife over the doomed victim, will exclaim—"Let's carve her as a dish meet for the Gods, not hew her like a carcass fit for hounds." But for very decency the Opposition must make a fight for it. They anticipate, I believe, laying some successful traps in committee; from all I learn they will not even get the chance of doing so. They will be outgeneraled as well as out-numbered and will feel themselves beaten before a shot is fired. In truth the process of disestablishment has already commenced. A living in the south of Ireland has just become vacant, but will not be filled up, pending the measure now introduced. The clergy and laity in Ireland are also beginning to reconcile themselves to the idea of disestablishment, and though obdurate hitherto will soon make overtures to the Government to aid in accomplishing the inevitable with as little pain to individuals as can be managed.

The Navy estimates are to be brought forward on Thursday next, and the Army estimates on Monday the 8th March.

One of the most interesting, however, of all the coming debates is promised not by a Government measure but by a private member. Sir Henry Bulwer, now firmly established in his seat for Tamworth, has given notice that he will bring the question of the Alabama claims and the negotiation connected with them before the House of Commons on an early day. Sir Henry is himself one of the highest living authorities on such a subject as the one he will discuss, and a debate in which he, Lord Stanley, Mr. Bright, and "Historicus" will take part can hardly fail to be memorable. It is to be hoped that our Ministers will on that occasion drop a habit which is the besetting sin of most English statesmen, and refrain from fulsome compliments to the superior wisdom and excellence of the United States and from anxious disavowals of any wish to give the Americans offence. To the great majority of Americans such language appears what it really is, a confession of fear and an invitation to further pressure. Most English statesmen get absolutely unnerved at the bare possibility of hostile proceedings between the two countries, and cannot help showing it. The end of all generally is that after we have resisted a claim long enough to show our full conviction that we are in the right we give in everything that is asked. It is to me amazing that our leading statesmen do not see that such conduct is not merely undignified but unsafe. We shall never be without *questions brulantes* so long as the Americans see something is to be gained by them, and immediate impunity may thus be purchased at a heavy future cost. I am convinced that a manly, fearless assertion of our own rights, and an explicit announcement that we would stand by them would command the respect of the Americans themselves. Meanwhile, so far as we yet know, the convention concluded between the two Governments is not rejected by the Senate, but only reported against by the committee. Mr. Reverdy Johnson goes about here, favouring us with further gushing speeches, and assuring us all goes well, but we begin to distrust his optimist effusions. At Manchester, however, he yesterday let out one secret. He said that the point of our recognition of the Confederates as belligerents, which Mr. Seward insisted should be referred to arbitration, and which Lord Stanley long refused, he had by this last convention gained, Lord Stanley first and Lord Clarendon afterwards having conceded it. Yet, having thus surrendered every point on which we at first stood fast, we now find ourselves in the humiliating position of having to utter before all the world our earnest hopes that America will graciously condescend to accept that concession.

A sudden illness of young Prince Leopold prevented the Queen from coming up to town on Monday last to receive the addresses from the two Houses. The Prince is again better, but he is very delicate. He has been troubled with hemorrhage and bleeding at the nose since he was a child, and at one time his life was considered in danger.

Baron Rothschild was elected for the City on Monday without opposition, and the Marquis of Hartington was returned on Wednesday for the Radnor Boroughs by a large majority. The election petitions are still in progress with varying result. Mr. Smith keeps his seat for Westminster, though his expenditure was £9,000 against £2,300 spent by his two opponents. Mr. James O'Beirne has been unseated for Carlow, for bribery personally and by his agents, and Major Knox has met the same fate at Sligo borough. At Salford, which was a scene of one of the so-called Conservative victories at the last election, the most disgraceful disclosures have come to light. Treating, bottling voters, and systematic intimidation were practised, and by these means Mr. John Cheetham and Mr. Philip Rawson were defeated. Their opponents' triumph is likely to be very short-lived.

DAILY COTTON MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY, 20TH MARCH 1869.

		Per Candy.
NEW.		
Comrawuttee Akola		270 to 272
Hingunghat		277 to 280
Broach	N.G.	270 to 274
Do.	M.G.	282 to 285
Veeravul		255 to 258
Khandeish Barsee		268 to 270
Dhollera Bhownuggur		272 to 275
Vingorla		252 to 255
Dharwar, Sawginned		288 to 292

Ready sales 875. Market firm.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

DISCUSS

THE GOVERNMENT LOAN.

The following notification by the Government of India (issued from the Financial Department) was published in an "Extraordinary" of the *Gazette of India*, dated the 16th instant, and was republished in an extraordinary of the *Bombay Government Gazette* at a late hour on Saturday:—

"His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor General in Council has resolved to borrow two crores of rupees for the public service in the manner following:—

"Promissory Notes bearing interest at the rate of 4 per centum per annum, will be issued for sums of Rs. 500 and for sums above that amount in even hundreds. The form and conditions of the notes will be those of the notes of the 4 per cent. Transfer Loan of 1st May 1865, of which Loan they will form a part. The notes will be payable to order, and interest thereon will be paid half-yearly on the 1st November and 1st May in each year.

"Notice is accordingly hereby given that tenders will be received at the office of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Financial Department, Calcutta, from this date to noon of the seventeenth day of April next, for the whole or part of the above named sum of two crores of rupees.

"Tenders must be made in the form prescribed below, addressed to the Financial Secretary, Treasury Buildings, Calcutta, and sent in sealed covers superscribed 'Tender for Loan.'

"Tenders will be opened by the Comptroller General of Accounts or other officer deputed by the Government at noon on the 17th April next.

"The amount of accepted tenders must be paid by the allottees on the dates and in the proportions following:—

One-half on 1st May next.
One-quarter on 1st June.
One-quarter on 1st July.

"Payment may be made into any Government treasury or treasuries in India that may be named in the tenders.

"On the second and third instalments, interests to the 31st October will be paid in anticipation of due date.

"Each tender must be accompanied by a receipt from the officer in charge of any Government treasury for a sum of not less than one per cent. on the amount tendered for, or by a cheque on a banker in Calcutta, Madras, or Bombay. The deposit of one per cent. will be considered as in part payment of the third instalment; it will bear interest from the 1st July only and will be forfeited if the allotment is not fully taken up.

"Scrip receipts will be issued by the officers in charge of the treasuries at which payment is made by the allottees.

"These receipts will be exchanged for promissory notes as soon as possible.

"A right of preference will be given to the highest tenders in price. Those below a certain minimum will be rejected. A record of this minimum will be placed in a sealed envelope and opened simultaneously with the tenders. The amount allotted at the minimum rate accepted will be divided among those who tender at that rate in proportion to the amount of their tenders.

"A list of the accepted tenders will be posted at the General Treasuries, Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, on an early day after the 17th April next.

FORM OF TENDER.

"I hereby tender for rupees of the Loan advertized in the notification published in the *Gazette of India* extraordinary of 16th March 1869, and agree to pay for the same subject to the conditions notified at the rate of rupees for every hundred rupees allotted to me.

"I enclose a *deposit receipt** for rupees, and engage if my offer be accepted, to pay the several instalments on or before the dates fixed by the notification, namely,—one-half on or before 1st May 1869, one-quarter on or before 1st June 1869, and the remainder on or before 1st July 1869, into the Government treasury at†"

* Or cheque. † Here enter name of treasury.

OPENING OF THE POONA BOATING CLUB.

The new Poona Boating Club was formally opened on Thursday afternoon, when there was a large gathering of the president and members. About 3 P. M. nearly twenty of them sat down to a capital tiffin, which was set out in the boat house, and by 4-30 a general start was made for Kirkee. The procession was composed of three four-oared and two-pair oared boats, with a "whiff," containing a dismal charon to play propriety. A "whiff," the uninitiated may be glad to learn, is something like a long bamboo, hollowed out, and sharpened to an almost invisible point at either end. There is a kind of a seat in its centre to sit upon; and, of course, a couple of oars to row it with, which, if anything, are rather heavier than the boat itself. On perfectly smooth water, if one sit quite still, the chances against one are not more than 100 to 70; on rough water, with any natural incapacity upon the part of the occupant of the boat to maintain a perfect balance, the chances against him are about 100 to 1-7th. On Thursday afternoon, from as early as 3 o'clock, there was a steady, and, at times, a strong westerly breeze, with heavy banks of thunder, cloud looming above the horizon on all sides. The river had quite a surf on,—and the weather was as cool as an English June. When the signal for the departure was given, the whiff and the pairoars, exulting in their buoyancy, started off with an evident conviction that they would leave their bulkier opponents far behind, in which they were as nearly right as being altogether wrong would allow of their being. The whiff was especially the victim of this delusion, while the four oars, and the heavy gig, rowed steadily onward, tossing the waves contemptuously on either side, and while even the pair oared were not so very much behind the whiff was swept by the surf fore and aft, struggled vainly with the waves, and at length in a pet, dipped its bows under water and made a desperate attempt to plunge on the bottom. Its occupant contrived to counteract this tendency, and then set to work to solve the problem presented to him from the fact that if he didn't row hard he was carried rapidly backward; and if he did row hard the whiff betrayed unmistakeable intentions of standing on its head. This reverie was interrupted by "a sea" being shipped which made it high tide in the boat up to the seat, so he had to put about and put in for repairs at the nearest shore, in a waterlogged condition. Here he gratified the whiff's evident longing by turning her upside down, and then proceeded on his way, finally arriving at Kirkee an undisputed last, where he found the rest of the fleet had cast anchor to coal and take in supplies. The return journey, which was marked by a disposition to stop at short intervals, and renew the coaling process, was made under much less laborious circumstances, and the whiff, on sighting the lights on the pier-head at the boat house, put on an exultant spurt, and would no doubt have come in first, but unfortunately it mistook the way and went to the bottom. The spectators at once made loud calls for her occupant, who presently emerged from the gloom astride on the keel of the whiff, and having suitably responded to the time-honoured enquiry as to whether he was damp, proposed that somebody should look after his oars. In its anxiety to do this one of the four oars immediately ran down the gradually re-appearing whiff, its occupants having thus done their bests to drown the deserted mariner who was seated on it, placidly enquiring if he were all right? However, all things have an end, and, while the other boats recovered the oars, the whiff was towed ashore by its late occupant, baled out, and launched again; and the procession returned to the pier, (where of dry clothes and pegs there was an ample store,) by half past seven, all extremely well pleased with the afternoon's excursion. Of the success of the Club no one now entertains, if any one ever have entertained, the slightest doubt.

It is proposed to convert Thursday into a ladies' day; and it is hoped that on those occasions there will always be a good muster. Performers on, or rather out of, the whiffs will not be guaranteed; but it is hoped that at reasonable intervals competent persons will have the public spirit to come forward, and play at ship-wreck with them, for the amusement of their fellow members.—*Poona Observer.*

TROOPS FOR INDIA.

The Indian relief troopship *Crocodile*, Captain George W. Watson, sailed from Portsmouth for Alexandria on Tuesday February 23. The officers and troops on board are:—Royal Artillery—Lieuts. B. F. Domville, F. W. Cruickshank and wife, and S. Gardner and wife; 2nd Dragoon Guards—Lieut. J. D. Menteith; 5th Lancers—Cornet Poole Co. Hussars—Cornet Ramsay; 1st Battalion 1st Infantry—21st Regt. Ensigns Howlett and Carter; 2nd Battalion 1st Infantry—Lieut.-Col. Vousden, Ensign R. M. Ireland; 1st Battalion 2nd Infantry—Brevet-Major Connor and Lieut H. Flood; 1st Battalion 3rd Infantry—Lieut. A. A. Barnard; 1st Battalion 5th Infantry—Capt. P. Fitzroy; 2nd Battalion 12th Infantry—Capt. F. E. Medhurst, wife, and child; Col. John M'Neil Walter, C.B., Capt. Phillips; 1st Battalion 19th Infantry—Capt. Briscoe, Assist. Surg. H. Walker; 1st Battalion 21st Infantry—Lieuts. Gardner and Perkins and wife; 95th Infantry—Lieuts. Ensign Falls; 36th Infantry—2nd Battalion 21st Infantry—Ensign and Handcock; 37th Infantry—Ensigns Swettenham and Martin; 49th Infantry—Capt. H. E. Glass; 38th Infantry—Ensign G. P. Smith; 45th Infantry—Ensign Turrell; and 1st Infantry—Lieut. E. G. Fenn and wife, Capt. W. J. Gillespie; 3rd Infantry—Ensigns Nuthall and Maycock; 95th Infantry—Capt. R. J. Jennings and wife; 77th Infantry—Lieut. H. J. White; 106th Infantry—Quartermaster Mackay, wife and two children; Ensigns Maxwell and Biggs; 108th Infantry—Capt. H. C. Macdonald, wife and two children; Ensigns Beagin and Mansell; 109th Infantry—Ensign Salmon; Staff Assistant Surgs. J. Blake and J. B. O'Brien; 752 non-commissioned officers and men of various corps, with 45 women and 71 children; Lieuts. J. B. Barron and C. J. W. Welles, with a small detachment of seamen, also embarked for conveyance to Alexandria, to join the *Euphrates* at Suez.

The decision of Vice-Chancellor Malins in the matter of Lefitte and Company and the National Bank [not of India] will be appealed against. The *Times* states that in any case the bank are not likely to lose more than £20,000, since, although the decision involved £230,000, with three years' interest the various ultimate adjustments in connection with the case would bring the matter within that compass.

THE BOMBAY GYMNASTIC INSTITUTION.

The annual general meeting for the distribution of prizes to the successful students of this institution was held on Saturday afternoon on the premises of the institution on the Esplanade, when there was a large gathering of respectable natives of all denominations. Rao Bahadoor Dadoba Pandooring, late one of the Deputy Collectors and now a Government pensioner, was called to the chair. Mr. Pestonjee Dajeebhoy, the honorary secretary, read the report of the committee for the past year. From that it appeared that the Gymnasium is divided into three classes in the morning and three in the evening. The number attending is 263, of which there were 191 Parsees, 63 Goozeratee Hindoos, 5 Marathee Hindoos, 3 Borahs and 1 European. They are all divided into two main divisions, those merely paying an entrance fee of one rupee each and those paying one rupee each every month; of the latter division there were 88 persons. There are at present 103 subscribers to the institution, being an increase of 7 since the date of the last report. The receipt during the year amounted to Rs. 2,356, of which Rs. 864 were received as fees from the students attending, Rs. 267 as annual subscriptions from subscribers, Rs. 318 as donations from the public, Rs. 190 from Parsees on the occasion of the deaths amongst them, and the remaining from other sources, which sum including the balance in hand in the previous year, amounted to Rs. 7,077, from which Rs. 2,169 was expended during the year, leaving a balance at the end of the last year of Rs. 4,907 in the hands of the committee.

The exhibition by the students was then proceeded with. Leaping and gymnastics were performed in capital style, that would no doubt have actonished many who never see such feats by natives or Parsees, and in fact believed them incapable of such exercises. Really the lads showed an agility that was quite surpassing, and the youngsters seemed indeed "to the manner born" when they were allowed to run from their seats and commence their part of the exhibition. The single stick did not show much of what an European would consider as scientific performance, and in fact there was too much regard shown by each combatant for the sensitive feelings of his opponent. But still it showed a deal of exercise and bespoke fine muscular exercise. As to the wrestling that must be judged by those who know the science as it is practiced at the gymnasium. Suffice it to say that every one seemed in earnest at it, and some of the youngsters fought with a will that was amusing. They clung to each other even biting the "dust"—and we should say, for there was no platform—and neither would give in even at the peremptory "bus" of the superintendent.

At the conclusion of the exercises a number of books as prizes and a final certificate to the most deserving were distributed among the pupils.

The Chairman then delivered an address, pointing out the advantages of physical exercise and that bodily exercise was essentially necessary to develope the mental faculties, for without a healthy body the mind could not be powerful; for the true growth of a tree, moisture, earth, and the atmospheric action are necessary; and in the same manner for the growth of mind the bodily exercise is essentially necessary. He concluded by explaining to the students the right use and abuse of the muscular power, and advised them to use that power in time of need and in helping the infirm.

A vote of thanks having been awarded to Rao Bahadoor Dadoba Pandoorung for his able conduct in the chair, the meeting separated at about half-past 6 o'clock.

ANNUAL MEETING AT BYCULLA SCHOOLS.

The annual meeting and distribution of prizes in connection with the Bombay Education Society took place on Friday afternoon. The business meeting was first held in the committee room at the Byculla Schools—the Bishop of the diocese in the chair.

The secretary (Captain Walshe) read the fifty-fourth annual report, of which the following were the most interesting parts:—

During the year under review many of the improvements and alterations suggested in the last report have been carried out, and the directors are happy to be able to report that the general position and prospects of the society are in a satisfactory condition.

The total expenditure during the year 1868 has been Rs. 1,74,266-11-7. It should, however, be observed that a considerable portion of this amount has been expended in the purchase of the press property, in the construction of the new dormitories in supplying the necessary fittings for the introduction of gas throughout the buildings, in improvements and alterations of the cook-houses, and for other works of a non-recurring nature. In this manner Rs. 1,43,771-15-3 has been expended, thus leaving Rs. 1,10,494-12-4 as the amount fairly chargeable to current account. During the same period the actual receipts from all sources have been Rs. 2,22,832-4-6. To meet the excess of expenditure over income, a sum of Rs. 50,000, which was on fixed deposit with the Bank of Bombay, was transferred to current account. The amount received from the public, including Church subscriptions during the year, has been Rs. 9,517-1-7 only, a very small sum compared with the necessarily large expenses of the society. The directors are, however, aware that most charitable institutions in Bombay have also experienced great difficulty in obtaining subscriptions. The general financial depression, and the high prices of the necessaries of life, have, no doubt, prevented many from subscribing who, under other circumstances, would have contributed to our funds. The directors would, however, earnestly impress the great claims of this society upon the European public at large. It is not to the wealthy only to whom they would appeal, but they would ask those of even small incomes to give according to their ability to this Institution—the doors of which are ever open to orphan and friendless children, as well as to others whose temporal necessities may not be so pressing, but who greatly need the Christian care and education which these schools afford.

During the year seventy-five children have been discharged from the schools,—some to their friends, and others to various employments which have been found for them. The admissions have amounted to sixty-seven. Of these, forty-two are the children of soldiers; the parents of the remaining twenty-five mostly occupying, or having occupied, various civil situations in the railway or other public companies, a few also having come to this country to work under private employers. To the heads of such companies, and to all large employers of European labour, the directors would especially look for liberal assistance, in order to enable the society to meet the heavy demands made on its resources by this large and increasing body of pensioners *euphoyés*. Of the forty-two soldiers' children admitted only sixteen were qualified (by their fathers having subscribed) for admission to the Military Asylum. The society admitted the remaining twenty-six on the foundation; unless they were so received, they would in most cases be absolutely left to starve in the streets. It is to meet these distressing cases that the council so urgently solicits the aid of the public in general. The average number of children in the Schools during the year has been 306·25.

The directors have to report with regret, that as yet the claims of the society on Government for the maintenance of the children in the Military Asylum during the years 1864 and 1865 have not been adjusted. The non-payment of the heavy balance, for so many years due, has put the society to very great inconvenience, and many suggested improvements have in consequence remained unexecuted. There is at length, however, good reason to anticipate that this long pending claim will be speedily discharged. In the last report attention was drawn to the great number of soldiers' children on whose behalf applications are made for admission to the schools on the Society's Foundation; and the failure of soldiers through improvidence, or by reason of absolute inability to subscribe to the Military Asylum, was remarked upon.

It is to be regretted that the records of the Military Asylum for 1868 show a decrease of 146 in the number of subscribers, as compared with the preceding year. But it should be observed, that the fact of four of the relieving regiments having been transferred to the Bombay Presidency from other parts of India, instead of being brought out direct from England, may in some degree account for this falling off in the number of soldiers who desire to avail themselves of the great benefits conferred on them by Government in connection with the Military Asylum. The men of these regiments, having already served in India for some time, can derive no advantage from the Asylum; beneficial subscribership to which must commence from within twelve months after arrival in this country. If the system of removing regiments from Bengal and Madras to this Presidency be continued, it is evident that some alteration of this rule must be made, or the advantages of the Military Asylum will be inaccessible to a very considerable portion of the European troops composing the Bombay Army. The introduction of the new overland troop transport system renders it probable that these interchanges of regiments will frequently occur: hence the question becomes one of considerable importance, and the directors contemplate bringing the subject before Government for full consideration.

During the past year a marked improvement has taken place, as the annexed tabular statement will show, but there is still, no doubt, much room for further progress. When the last report was written, the present head-master had but lately joined; changes in the higher educational staff are always productive of much inconvenience, and are detrimental to progress. Mr. Walters has now, however, become thoroughly acquainted with the capabilities, dispositions, and requirements of his pupils, and the directors see every reason to anticipate a great and appreciable improvement in his school during the current year. A considerable portion of the time of the girls is devoted to needlework, and to domestic duties elsewhere referred to. The standard of education is not, therefore, so high as that fixed on for the boys; but the progress of the girls in their studies is nevertheless satisfactory. In estimating the educational progress of these schools, as compared with others, it is, however, necessary to consider the peculiarities of the institution. Many children are removed to England, or are taken out of the school by their friends before they attain the age fixed by the rules for leaving it. Again, the necessity which exists to create vacancies for pressing cases of destitution frequently obliges the committee to endeavour to apprentice out some of the elder boys before they would in ordinary course leave school. The result is, that the boys presented for examination under standard IV. are, as a rule, extremely young. At the last examination the average age of the candidates was but 13·4 years. It would be unreasonable to expect as high a "passed" percentage of these boys as is obtainable by lads to two or more years senior.

The directors, however, notice with pleasure that two boys of only thirteen years of age—John Whittle and Adolphus Wright—have passed "with credit" at the examination lately held by the Government Inspector. It should also be noted that this was their first examination under that standard—a fact which renders the result the more creditable. The directors hope that the establishment of the Apprentices' Home, elsewhere referred to, will in future facilitate the higher education of clever boys, by providing a comfortable and suitable home for all whose abilities and tastes fit them to enter a high school, with the view of studying for the University matriculation examination. If this school were to teach up to that standard, the time of the head-master would be almost entirely occupied in instructing a few senior lads, to the great disadvantage of the large majority of the boys, whose position in life and future prospects render it unnecessary to educate them beyond the course included under Government standard IV. It has not, therefore, been considered desirable to endeavour to obtain the recognition of this institution as a "High School," a course which has lately been adopted by several schools in this Presidency.

As the boys in the school reach the age fixed for superannuation, it is endeavoured to apprentice them to useful trades, or otherwise to obtain suitable employment for them. For these young and inexperienced lads just entering a world, the trials and temptations of which are to them so entirely new, it has long been considered desirable that a home should be provided, where they could be boarded and lodged under proper supervision. Especial reference to this subject was made in the last report. The directors are glad to state that it has been found possible to carry out the suggestion then made. As an experiment, a small house in the vicinity of the school has been taken, and is styled "The Apprentices' Home." A pensioned serjeant major, who is also employed in the Society's Press, has been appointed as superintendent. On the 31st of December 1868 there were eleven boys in the home. Some of them are employed in the Society's Press, others in the railway and municipal workshops, &c., &c. The lads are fed in accordance with a scale of rations fixed on by the managing committee. Each lad is provided with his breakfast at such an hour as shall enable him to reach his place of employment at the appointed hour; he takes his mid-day meal with him, and in the evening on return from work the whole dine together. Chess and draught boards, &c., are supplied, and books, periodicals, and newspapers are provided, for the amusement and instruction of the lads—so far as the kindness of friends renders possible. Whilst thanking those gentlemen who have kindly assisted towards this object, it may be mentioned that contributions of useful or entertaining books or periodicals, illustrated papers, &c., &c., are gratefully received and much appreciated by the lads. The regularity and respectability of the life which they are thus encouraged, and, indeed, compelled to lead, cannot fail to produce the best effects on these young lads; many of whom have no relatives or friends, and who, but for the foundation of the home, would have no resource open to them, but to live at inferior boarding-houses in the bazaar, exposed to evil influences, and subjected to bad example. As a rule, the lads earn sufficient to clothe themselves and pay for their board. In some instances, however, the wages at first received by them are not sufficient to enable them to defray the full cost of their rations; but even in such cases the loss to the Society is small, and does not exceed the expense which would be incurred if the boy had to be retained in the school until employment by which he could fully support himself could be found for him. As the home was open during the last two months of the late year only, scarcely sufficient time has hardly elapsed to justify any report on the actual results, but the directors have every reason to feel satisfied with the success of the scheme up to the present time.

Considerable changes have been lately effected in the interior economy of the girls' school. The cooking, which was formerly conducted by a number of Portuguese men, is now performed by the girls themselves, under the supervision of an European matron, and, with the exception of the bheestie, there is not now a single native man-servant employed in the girls' school. The sudden increase of household work has found to somewhat interfere with the more purely scholastic arrangements; but a short experience has enabled Miss Burton to rectify this, and the ladies' committee are satisfied with the success of the scheme so far as it has extended. There can be no doubt that such training is highly advantageous for the girls, having regard to their station in life.

The directors cannot close this report without acknowledging the zeal and attention displayed by Mr. Walters, head master, and by Miss Burton, head mistress, in the discharge of the responsible and difficult duties of their respective posts; they and their scholastic assistants, one and all, have during the year worked well in the interest of the institution. To Miss Montague, the house-keeper, and to the various matrons, the acknowledgments of the directors are also due, for the efficient performance of their arduous duties in a trying climate.

The Bishop then proceeded upstairs and took the chair in the meeting for the distribution of prizes. The children, clean and tidy in their school dresses, were all assembled in the school hall, and there was a good number of ladies and gentlemen in attendance. The proceedings were quite interesting, for the monotony of making boys and girls tumble through selections of common English literature was happily dispensed with, and several part songs and choruses were sung by a number of the pupils. These were rendered in a fine expressive manner, which showed no little taste on the part of the school choristers, and brought them the hearty plaudits of the audience. The distribution of the prizes was then proceeded with,—Mr. Walters marshalling the boys to receive the rewards of their industry under his careful training from the hands of the Chairman. Mrs. F. S. Chapman presented the prizes to the girls, generally accompanying them with some encouraging remark, and then the books or work-boxes were afterwards shown to the visitors. The ladies also had an opportunity of inspecting the needlework executed by the girls under Miss Burton during the past year,—which seemed to afford them the highest satisfaction.

The Chairman then addressed the meeting. He was not, said His Lordship, very intimately acquainted with the circumstances of the school or the condition of the children whom they now saw around them, but he believed he might congratulate all who took an interest in the progress of this school, on the circumstance that a good deal had been done during the past year to render the institution more efficient and capable of fulfilling the intentions for which it was founded. The large and handsome building in which they were assembled had been finished, the arrangements, both for the amusement of the pupils and for other purposes connected with the school, had been carried more and more towards completion; and he thought they could not look round on the building and the large adjacent spaces of ground allotted to it without feeling that the institution was placed in a very admirable locality, and that the buildings with which it was now furnished, were admirably adapted for the purposes of such a school. Now, that the premises were in such a state of completion, every one must hope that the Byculla Schools would go on to be more and more perfect in their internal arrangements, and would be enabled to continue to impart education to the very large and important class of children for which the institution was designed. He need not say anything of the importance of the work. The claims these children had on their interest was plain to every one of them. Many of the pupils were orphans—many of them the children of soldiers who had come from England and who gave their lives to the service of their country in this distant land. Children from such parentage could not but have the best claims on the European community, and he was sure that every one in this room would be glad to contribute towards the support of this institution. (Hear, hear.) His chief object, however, was to say a few words to the children themselves. And to them he would say that he trusted they were deeply sensible of the advantages they enjoyed in this school, and that he hoped they would all endeavour to act as became those who had had such advantages. They would remember that most of them were of English origin and that they had at least a large amount of British blood in their veins. They had that evening been singing a song which reminded them that they belonged to England, and that the character of Great Britain was to a certain extent in their hands. He trusted then that whilst they were in this country they would not be unmindful of their origin, and that they would always act as Britons ought to act. He would be sure that they would bear in mind that they were not at present in Britain, but that they were representatives of Christianity, and that when they went out into the world they ought to be a very important Christian element in this country. If they remembered that they were each of them in his own calling and position, the salt of the earth—if they remembered that they were sent here to be a light unto the world, which in a religious sense was still in darkness—there was no saying what great services each of them might be able to render to the cause of Christian religion:—and he did trust that many of them would be found amongst those who in after times would be instrumental in disseminating Christianity throughout the world. And in connection with this subject he would take the opportunity of warning them that they should be careful in dealing with the natives of this country. His attention had lately been drawn to the fact that several of them, being to some degree at liberty, were not sufficiently attentive to the feelings and prejudices of the people of this place. Now, a due respect and delicacy for the feelings of others would lead them to sympathise with the prejudices of such people, and they ought to respect the feelings of others even as they would like their own to be respected. A man who respected his own feelings would respect those of other people; and every boy ought to be influenced in the same way. He did trust, therefore, that he would never again have occasion to repeat such remarks, and that every one of them would show Christian charity and respect the feelings of the people amongst whom he lived. (Hear, hear.) In conclusion he would say to those who had met on this occasion and had shown their interest in the institution,—that its affairs were on the whole in a flourishing condition—that there was a desire on the part of the managers and teachers to render it as efficient as possible;—and he trusted that year by year they would have more and more cause to congratulate themselves on its success, and on its being nearer and nearer to the perfection of management, which after all was seldom or never attained.

The pupils then sang the National Anthem, gave three cheers for the Chairman, and a like compliment to the ladies, and the proceedings afterwards terminated.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(BEFORE THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE TUCKER AND THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE GIBBS.)

Ex parte Krishna Pudhe Chinto Pudhe.

Mr. Shantaram Narayen appeared for the applicant. This was an application against the order of Mr. J. R. Naylor, Acting Senior Assistant Judge of the Konean at Ratnagherry. The facts of the case appear to be these. The petitioner was about to prefer an appeal against the decree of the Moonsiff of Khurepatun to the Senior Assistant Judge. The period within which the appeal was to be preferred expired on the 21st August 1868. But as that day was a holiday, the Gunnesh Chartoorthi, the petitioner preferred the appeal on the following day. The acting Senior Assistant Judge however, rejected the appeal, observing that "it is not proper to give the benefit of yesterday (to the petitioner,) it being a regulation holiday, and this appeal is time-expired."

Mr. Shantaram, for the applicant, cited 3 Calcutta W. R., Small Cause Court, 6.

Mr. Justice Tucker, in deciding the point, said—In accordance with the practice of this Court and that of the courts in the other presidencies, we are of opinion that an extra day should be allowed when the last day falls on a Sunday or on any other close holiday, and that, therefore, the petitioner is entitled to have an extra day, the last day on which he filed his appeal being a holiday. We therefore reverse the order of the Senior Assistant Judge and order the appeal to be admitted.

THE HON'BLE MR. ELLIS.

On Friday afternoon a large and influential meeting of native gentlemen was held in the bungalow of the Hon'ble Munguldass Nathoobhoy to take steps suitably to express their respect and esteem for the Hon'ble Mr. Ellis on his retirement from the Bombay Presidency to join the Executive Council of the Viceroy.

On the motion of Mr. Rustomjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, seconded by Mr. Framjee Nusserwanjee, the Hon'ble Mr. Munguldass took the chair.

The Chairman—We have assembled here this day to honour a zealous, able, and distinguished member of the Government, the Hon'ble Mr. Ellis, who is immediately to leave us. Though I had the honour of knowing him for many years, I have had of late the privilege of free intercourse with him from being associated with him in an official capacity during the last three years. From the knowledge which I have thus had the opportunity to acquire of his sentiments and character, I can confidently declare that he is entitled to our gratitude as a sincere friend and wellwisher of the natives. (Hear, hear.) He has earnestly endeavoured to promote the interests of our countrymen, and to elevate deserving individuals to posts of trust and responsibility in the public service. He has always been accessible to natives of all ranks and grades, who have met with a patient and attentive hearing. He has evinced a laudable desire to do justice to the people who flocked to him with complaints and grievances, and has afforded a laudable example for imitation. His house has always been open to all persons who had occasion to apply to him for advice, assistance, or redress. In him the people realized the idea of a paternal Government. He has thus endeared himself to the people by his affability and condescension. His loss will, therefore, be greatly felt by our countrymen, who are fully sensible of the obligations he has conferred on them. It, therefore, behoves us to take measures to testify our regard and gratitude to the Hon'ble Mr. Ellis on the eve of his departure from Bombay and to commemorate his name. Gentlemen, you are invited to consider the best means of carrying out the general desire of the native community of this presidency to honour our friend and well-wisher at the close of his official career here, during which he has sought to promote the welfare of our countrymen. I will not take up any more of your time, being confident that the gentlemen who will follow me will do justice to the task which has been entrusted to them.

Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart—Gentlemen,—My friend, the Chairman, in asking me to propose the first resolution, has committed to me a task which I perform with the greatest possible pleasure. Whatever connection I have had with the Honourable Mr. Ellis has been invariably pleasant. I have known that gentleman for a great number of years, and I have ever found him ready to assist, with counsel and otherwise, any and every good work. It is not my purpose now to speak of him in his official capacity, where his every act has shown him to be eminently the friend of the native community, and where his talents, his industry, his nobleness of purpose, have made him a marked man among many excellent men; but to speak of his private or semi-public acts, which have been of a nature to demonstrate the true benevolence of his character; inasmuch as they have shown him, giving himself ungrudgingly to promote objects calculated to further the cause of the advancement of the native community. As president of the Art Exhibition, last year, his deeds will not fail to be remembered—much of the success of that exhibition being directly owing to him. As president of the committee of the School of Art, founded by my late father, Mr. Ellis deserves the thanks of all interested in the progress of true art in this country. The duties of members of the committee of that institution are, by the force of circumstances in operation now, and for some time past, by no means of a routine or merely formal character; and Mr. Ellis has given unsparingly his attentive thought and valuable advice for the benefit of the institution. I will only detain you further by reminding you of what our worthy Chairman has already mentioned, viz., the accessibility of Mr. Ellis to all, whatever their condition; and the readiness he has ever displayed in meeting, as far as possible, the wishes of all with whom he has come in contact. It may seem selfish to wish Mr. Ellis to remain longer amongst us; but I do not know that the wish is altogether unnatural. As our friend, however, we cannot be otherwise than be pleased with his advancement, even though this takes him away from us. But we have this consolation—his connexion with Bombay, though more distant than before, is not completely severed; and I am confident that he will not wholly forget us; and if it should at any time be in his power to do us a service, we may rest assured that he will not fail to do it. I now beg to propose—"That this meeting, though rejoicing in the well deserved promotion of the Hon'ble Mr. Ellis to a seat in the Council of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, cannot but express its regret at the termination of the honourable gentleman's immediate connection with this Presidency, which has been productive of great benefit to the natives on this side of India, from his great abilities, extensive knowledge, and long and varied experience in the administration of the affairs of this Presidency." (Applause.)

Mr. Venaekrao Juggonnathjee Sunkersett, in seconding the motion, said—After the eloquent speech of the Chairman and the worthy Baronet who preceded me in moving the resolution which has just been read to you, there remains very little for me to say. The Honourable Mr. Ellis, to honour whom we met here this day, is eminently a self-made man. He landed on our shores so far back as 1843, and by his unceasing energy, rare abilities, and an earnest desire to understand and appreciate the manners and customs of the people, and the wants of the country, has risen to this eminence, of which the service to which he belongs ought be justly proud. Place Mr. Ellis in any sphere of life, and he, by his strict impartiality of character and conciliatory spirit, will ever find him friends and admirers, and in this way he presents a splendid example to the numerous members of his own service in India. The great trait of his character has been his accessibility to people of all classes, rich and poor, and whether the matter which took so many to him was accomplished or not, yet it was a consolation to find that a door was open to lay our grievances before. Gentlemen, I have no doubt but in the important position of a member of the Imperial Executive Council, which the Honourable Mr. Ellis has now been called upon to fill, he will remember that the claims of Bombay, which at no distant day will, I trust, become the seat of the Viceroy and Governor General of India, require his fostering care, and that from his well-known experience he will be the means of doing a great deal for this city and presidency. Mr. Ellis is one of the few remaining of that noble type of old Indian Civil Servants to whom India is so much indebted—a class who well understood the feelings and wants of the people, and laboured cordially for their welfare. We have reason to hope that his bright career will exercise a lasting influence on the younger members of his own service, and stimulate them to fresh exertion in the arduous work of administering the vast and varied interests of our Indian empire. (Applause).

The resolution was then put and unanimously agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. Byramjee Jejeebhoy—Gentlemen, Our worthy Chairman and the other speakers who have preceded me, have so ably placed before the meeting the merits of the Honourable Mr. Ellis that it would be a work of supererogation for me to dilate on them. During the whole term of his service in this presidency, extending over a period of nearly twenty-seven years, he has acquitted himself with credit, and has given general satisfaction in every post he has occupied. In whatever departments of administration he had been called upon to preside, we have invariably found him deciding all questions without distinction of caste, colour, or creed. His kindness of heart, his suavity of manners, his pleasing address, his sound judgment, and great ability, have won for him the respect and esteem not only of those persons who have come in contact with him but also of those who have not had opportunities of personal intercourse with him. The honourable gentleman, whom we desire to honour richly deserves the distinction. His name should be commemorated by us in a befitting manner. By our proceedings this day let us show that we duly appreciate kindness and ability in our rulers whenever and wherever we find them. Although we are extremely sorry at the prospect of losing a valuable friend and well-wisher, yet let us rejoice at his elevation to a higher post, where he will be in a position earnestly to advocate our cause in the Imperial Council in which we shall have a worthy representative, who will watch and protect our interests with his wonted zeal and ability, and thereby promote our welfare. Let us, therefore, congratulate ourselves at our good fortune in having the benefit of the continuance of the services of this honourable gentleman in a higher sphere, where he will have ample opportunity to serve the State with great credit and renown, and do good to our country. At parting let us wish him uninterrupted health, happiness, and success in the exalted post which he has just been selected to fill. (Applause.) With these few observations I beg to propose—"That the public services of the Honourable Mr. Ellis are deserving of grateful recognition and commemoration by the native inhabitants of this Presidency." (Applause.)

Mr. Venayek Wassoodew said he had great pleasure in seconding the motion.

Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee moved—"That in order to testify our respect and esteem for the Hon'ble Mr. Ellis a suitable address be presented to him before his departure from Bombay, or forwarded to him if time will not permit of its being personally presented." The gentlemen who had spoken before him had, he said, anticipated him in dwelling fully upon one of the prominent traits of the Hon'ble Mr. Ellis's character upon which he had thought of speaking at some length. His kind disposition, his accessibility to all, who have had occasion to seek his advice, and, in short, all the good qualities which characterized a true gentleman, which the Hon'ble Mr. Ellis eminently possessed, had been well described. Their Chairman, who had known him intimately, as he had told them, for the last three years, had borne full testimony to them. Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy had known Mr. Ellis for many years, and his opinion of the hon'ble gentleman they had just heard. Mr. Venaykrow Juggonnathjee Sunkersett had well and truly remarked that the Hon'ble Mr. Ellis was one of that noble type of old Civil Servants to whom India was so much indebted. (Applause.) After such testimony, he would simply be taking up the time of the assembly were he to dwell again upon these particularly good qualities of the hon'ble gentleman, which had endeared him to all of them. In short, Mr. Ellis had been a true friend of the natives, and a true friend of the native servants of the Government. (Hear, hear.) He would not dwell upon his personal experience—but he could safely say that whenever he went to the Deccan or Guzerat, and had opportunities of seeing and conversing with the native officer of Government in those parts, he heard them all speak feelingly and gratefully of the interest the Hon'ble Mr. Ellis took in their welfare, and of the sound advice and kind encouragement they had invariably received from him. And the same feeling pervaded all classes of natives who had the good fortune to come in contact with him. It was more than 20 years since Mr. Ellis first came to India, and for the first five years he was chiefly employed in the Ratnagherry Collectorate. Though occupying no higher position there than that of an Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, he so conducted his duties that his name was up to this day remembered with gratitude over the length and breadth of that zilla. (Applause.) Wherever he had subsequently served the State, he had done so with the same happy result. At this very moment, he was reminded of the advice which one of our former Governors, Sir John Malcolm, was said to have given to Civil Servants, which was, to keep the "char dúrvaza khoolha," meaning that they should always keep their four doors open, by which every one could have access to them, and by that free intercourse alone they would be able to know the true feelings and wants of the people over whom they were called upon to rule. This sound and wholesome advice of Sir John Malcolm the Hon'ble Mr. Ellis had literally followed, with what result had been well described that day, and all the praise which had been bestowed upon him had been well deserved. The services of the Hon'ble Mr. Ellis in connection with the Government, as productive of great benefit to the natives of this presidency, had been alluded to by previous speakers in general terms; he would now try to remind the meeting of some of the practical measures of the Government which the official influence of the Hon'ble Mr. Ellis had been instrumental in securing for the benefit of the people of this presidency. They had doubtless heard of the Talookdaree Settlement Act. That measure had saved many talookdars of this Presidency from utter ruin. By it such of the talookdars as had gone into heavy liabilities, and had entered upon a hopeless state of insolvency, were rescued from the hands of their creditors, their torturers, who had naturally taken every advantage, and who had employed all sorts of tricks to swell the amount of the liabilities of these unfortunate people. Government officers were appointed to examine into the claims against them; illegal items were disallowed, and the claims were compromised in such a manner as to free the talookdars from debt in a short time. But for this measure, hundreds of happy homes would have been destroyed and would have had this day, notwithstanding former rank and *prestige*, to suffer from want and penury. (Applause.) This Act, therefore, had secured to the Hon'ble Mr. Ellis the gratitude of every talookdar throughout the country. Then, again, there was the Revenue Survey and Settlement Act, in the passing of which Mr. Ellis's influence was greatly exerted. Any one who had paid any attention to the affairs of this presidency, must have found out for himself the great benefit which had accrued to landholders in this presidency by that Act. It would be a work of supererogation to describe it at length. They were all aware that those who held the *Miras* lands had nothing to fear from Government as long as the regulated Government dues were paid by them, but the holders of *Khalsa* lands were differently situated. Though they might pay the regular dues to Government, still their lands were liable to be resumed at any moment by Government. And who could be in a comfortable mood with such a contingency hanging over his head? Collision with an unprincipled

THE CONVENT CASE.

THE extraordinary case of Saurin *vs.* Starr and Kennedy, which, as our readers are aware, has been proceeding in the Court of Queen's Bench, was expected to be concluded the night the mail left (February 26.)

At the hearing on the 20th February, Dr. Cornthwaite, the Roman Catholic Bishop of Beverley, detailed on Saturday the steps he took to satisfy himself as to the truth of the charges against Miss Saurin, and said that the conclusion to which he finally came was, that if he could make an arrangement for Miss Saurin's quiet removal by her friends he could conscientiously do so, but that if such an arrangement could not be made the peace of the community required that he should remove her himself. He appointed the commission simply to verify the charges made against Miss Saurin in the depositions of the sisters. He had made up his mind to remove Miss Saurin from the convent quite independently of the results of the commission; but still he was very glad to avail himself of the intervention of the commission in order to cast upon Miss Saurin's family the responsibility of removing her. It never for one moment entered his head that Miss Saurin was charged with any offence against morality. He accounted for some of the charges of stealing by coming to the conclusion that she was not of sound mind, and that she was labouring under the disease known as "kleptomania." In the course of his examination the bishop read a most extraordinary letter he had received from Father Saurin, in which he described an interview he had had with his darling sister. He spoke of her terrible sufferings, and of a story which he had to recount more horrible than anything to be encountered in the lives of the saints. He wrote:—"Under one operation, four times repeated, she had felt her body falling to pieces," but she was "sustained by an interview with the Saviour himself. Her crimes were only those of Christ." The letter went on to say that they were "*murdering* both his sister's soul and body in the convent," and that they were denying her all access to his lordship.

Monday was chiefly taken up with the examination of Canon Walker, Father Porter, and Dr. O'Hanlon, chiefly with reference to the proceedings of the commission of inquiry. Referring to examination of Miss Saurin before the commission, Dr. O'Hanlon said—"She showed, at my request, her stockings. I never before saw anything so bad. I could not tell what they were." The Solicitor-General asked if they were unreasonably bad, to which the witness replied, "I never saw the stockings of any sister of mercy before or since." The stockings, he added, "were not fit for a human being to wear." Miss Saurin said those at the wash were worse. Somebody spoke about sending for them, but we decided we had had enough of the stockings."

Miss Saurin was afterwards recalled, and in answer to the Solicitor-General, contradicted various statements made respecting her by witnesses for the defence. On Tuesday, her re-examination was resumed, and she was examined with some minuteness by the Lord Chief Justice in reference to the passage in her brother's letter, referred to above, in which her sufferings at the convent on one particular occasion are described. She declared she had not used many of the agonizing expressions her brother attributed to her, and that she had merely given him an account of her having been obliged to undress to her tunic by Mrs. Starr. She saw no vision, and said nothing about one. When the plaintiff's examination on this point was concluded, several children declared to have been ill-treated by her while she was at the convent schools, were placed in the witness-box, but most of them being too small to see or be seen there, they were lifted out on to a bench close by the Lord Chief Justice. Each in its turn denied that there was any foundation for the general charge of their ill-treatment by Miss Saurin, or for the particular one of her stealing their dinners.

Mr. Mellish then addressed the judge on the legal bearings of the case, and his lordship ruled that so long as the plaintiff remained a member of the sisterhood she was bound to conform to its rules; that the alleged libels were privileged communications; that with regard to the charge of false imprisonment, he should leave it for the jury to say whether the plaintiff had the privilege of going to any part of the house to which she could legitimately claim access; and that the charge of conspiracy was not maintainable. He should not, however, keep the case from the jury after so long a trial, but he should reserve these points for the court above. He said that even if the plaintiff had been treated with unnecessary severity, still if the defendants thought they were acting within their authority, the verdict must be entered for them. Mr. Mellish then proceeded with his address to the jury on the whole of the defendant's case, dwelling on the outrageous exaggeration of the plaintiff's story, and on the fact, that although she had the right of appeal to Archbishop Manning and to the Pope, she had not exercised the right, and warned the jury in conclusion that whatever their decision might be, it could have no effect in securing Miss Saurin's restoration to conventual life.

Mr. Mellish concluded his address on Wednesday morning, and the Solicitor-General then commenced his reply on the whole case. His address was brought to a close on Thursday afternoon, and the Lord Chief Justice then announced that he would postpone his summing up till the following morning.

The Lord Chief Justice commenced his summing up to the jury shortly after ten o'clock. The court and every approach to it was densely crowded.

His Lordship congratulated the jury most heartily that the trial of what might well be described as this monster cause had come to an end. Upon public grounds, if upon no others, he deeply regretted that the time of the court and of the jury had been taken up for now nearly a month with matters arising out of a miserable squabble that might have been much better disposed of by the properly constituted visitatorial authority of this community. Still, the case was there, and deal with it they must. Undoubtedly the case, in consequence of its connection with religious associations and its relation to conventual life, had acquired a factitious importance; but care must be taken that neither party should derive any advantage from that. Perhaps the plaintiff had an advantage; perhaps the defendants were at a disadvantage in having this cause submitted to a Protestant jury. That might be so. He believed he was addressing twelve gentlemen who belonged to the great Protestant communion, but although they might regard the objects of convent life with dislike, whatever they might think of the withdrawal of women from those functions of life on which in the main human happiness rested—of that attempt to obliterate human interests and chill human affections—of that yielding up of women's wits to those minute trivialities and petty observances which had been detailed—however they might regard all this as opposed to the voice of nature—with all such considerations the jury had nothing whatever to do. This was not a case of a Protestant parent coming into court to complain that his child had been inveigled into a convent; they were dealing with the complaint of one who se grievance was that his child was not allowed to live there. And here he must pause to declare that the language of the Solicitor-General in reference to convent life had positively startled him, remembering that he was the advocate of a client who, far from decrying convent life, openly and persistently avowed that her dearest object on earth was to continue to reside within the walls of a convent. Passing from that, his lordship's final direction to the jury under this head was that, if they were to try the case properly, they must try it as if they were twelve right minded Roman Catholics. They could not otherwise do justice. Next addressing himself to the pleadings, his lordship said the substantial defence to the main heads of complaint was embraced under the legal maxim "*Volenti non fit injuria.*" *Ex concessis* up to the moment of Miss Saurin's deposition as a member of the community, she had no right to any property. Subsequently to that, although still remaining in the convent, her right might have revived. He was, however, very glad to hear the Solicitor-General declare that it was not to be contended that the sum paid into court was not amply sufficient to cover the head of damages. But he owned he was not little pained that the charge of assault was to be insisted upon. The only foundation for the charge was that when Miss Saurin did not take off her clothes with sufficient celerity, Mrs. Starr and Mrs. Kennedy rudely tore them from her. One shilling damages would amply compensate such a wrong. At the same time the defendants directly contradicted the evidence under this head. As to the imprisonment, it was beyond all question that there had been none until long after the depositions had gone before the Bishop, which had produced the final conclusion in the Bishop's mind that the plaintiff should leave the convent. The real gravamen of the complaint, and that on which the plaintiff must have a verdict—or she must fail altogether—was the charge of conspiracy. In order to assist the jury to arrive at a conclusion upon that head it would be necessary for his lordship to review the whole case. To that end he would divide the history into five epochs, commencing with the earliest years of the plaintiff's conventual life, and terminating with her departure from the institution at Hull. The whole history extended over no less than fifteen years. He began thus early for the reason. If from the very first Miss Saurin was found setting at nought the rules of convent life, and defying the orders of her superiors; or if, on the other hand, the defendants were found from the commencement consistently showing signs of being actuated by base and sinister objects in their relations with the plaintiff, either alternative must have a most important influence upon their ultimate conclusions. And now he approached what was stated to be the origin of the ill-treatment which Miss Saurin had experienced at the hands of the defendants. Miss Saurin ascribed it to her refusal to disclose to Mrs. Starr what had passed between her and her confessor in consession. And here again he must pause to express how startled he was to find how the Solicitor-General had dealt with this cardinal point in the case. Miss Saurin's statement could have had but one interpretation, and yet the Solicitor-General did not hesitate to give that interpretation the go-by. His Lordship declared with indignation that neither he nor the jury could permit such playing fast and loose with the case. Miss Saurin had made a most odious charge. If she succeeded in establishing its truth, she had saddled upon Mrs. Starr conduct the most detestable. On the other hand, had she invented this story for the purpose of preventing the defendants travelling back and unveiling the former years of her convent career? The jury would remember what had been said of that career—how, even in those early days in Baggot-street, the plantiff used to be found in tears, how it used to be said how silly of her it was to remain an inmate of the convent.

The Chief Justice was continuing his address when the report from which we quote was despatched.

We may repeat that the telegraph has already informed us of the verdict—£900 awarded to the plantiff as damages.

STEAM-SHIP "GUNGA," having arrived with cargo ex "Thebes," 1st, and "Scostris," 8th ultimo, Consignees are requested to present Bills of Lading at the office of the undersigned, and take delivery of their goods at the Bowe Bunder.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

Bombay, 20th March 1869.

THE PACIFIC FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY of SYDNEY.

Incorporated by Act of Parliament of New South Wales, Victoria, &c.

The undersigned, having been appointed Agents of the Marine Department of the above Company, are prepared to accept Risks and issue Policies on Goods, Specie, &c., by Vessels to the United Kingdom, or Continent, or by Steamers to Indian Ports or to the Mauritius.

EWART, LATHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 11th August, 1866.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—(Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March and by Imperial Decree of 25th July 1854.)

Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April 1862, and by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India, and by amended Act of 1867.

Subscribed Capital	£8,200,000
Paid up Capital	3,200,000
Reserve Fund	800,000

HEAD OFFICE—Paris.

AGENCIES AT

London.	Saigon.
Lyons, Marseilles and Nantes (France).	Hongkong.
Bourbon (Reunion).	Shanghai.
Calcutta.	Yokohama.

LONDON BANKERS.

The Union Bank of London, and Messrs. C. J. Hambro and Son

AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.—National Bank of Scotland.
" IN IRELAND.—The Munster Bank, Limited.
" " —The Belfast Banking Company.

The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases and collects Bills, on the above places, and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the Continent of Europe.

CURRENT DEPOSITS.

These will be made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance shall not at any time during the half year have been below Rs. 1,000, interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest will be allowed above one lac.

Deposits for fixed periods are received at interest, particulars of which may be obtained at the Bank as also any further information as to rules of business, may be had on application to the Manager.

All remittances to be endorsed "Pay Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, or order."

E. J. HARDCASTLE,
Acting Manager.

9, Rampart Row, Bombay, 19th February 1869.

AGRA BANK (Limited).—Capital—£1,000,000 (One Million Sterling). In 100,000 Shares of £10 each.

HEAD OFFICE—Nicholas Lane, Lombard Street, London, E.C.

Edinburgh Branch—17 St. Andrew Square.

BRANCHES IN INDIA.

Calcutta	Agra.	Kurrachee.
Madras.	Bombay.	Lahore.

The Bombay Manager grants Bills of Exchange at the following rates on London at 6 months sight at 2/4 per Rupee

4	do.	2s.	"
3	do.	1/11⅞	"
2	do.	1/11⅝	"
do.	do.	1/11 11/16	"
On demand		1/11⅝	"
On Scotland		1/11⅞	"

No drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50, and sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

INTEREST.

On Deposits repayable on demand will be credited half-yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 upon all accounts the balances of which have not during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000. When such has been the case, no interest will be allowed.

On Fixed Deposits subject to 3 months' Notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per ann.

Do.	6	do.	4
Do.	12	do.	5
Do.	24	do.	6

The Bank takes charge of Government Paper and other Securities for constituents without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation should be made payable to the Agra Bank (Limited), or order.

Hours of business, 10 to 3; Saturday, 10 to 1.

EDWARD MORRISS, Manager.

Bombay, 19th February, 1869.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, the 2nd Edition of Mr. Shapoorjee Eduljee's Gujarati and English Dictionary. Apply to M. B. COHEN & Co.

FOR SALE, a Jolly Boat and a Dingy (the latter suitable as a cook-boat for the lascars) both lately painted, and in thorough repair, with complete fittings. For particulars apply at the "Bombay Gazette" office.

FOR SALE, at the Office of this Paper, price Rs. 4, RULES relating to the WINDING-UP of JOINT STOCK COMPANIES, made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, pursuant to Section 189 of the Indian Companies' Act 1866.

FOR SALE, one well seasoned American Wooden Bungalow, with doors and windows, one Drawing Room, one Dining Room, two Bed Rooms, and two Dressing Rooms; also a separate Cookroom with Godown and a separate Stable.

For further particulars apply to MR. A. LAING, Machinist and Gun-maker, Cursetjee Sooklajee Street, Byculla.

JUST LANDED ex ship "Crusader."—For Sale a strong and handsome Buggy on C Springs, with morocco leather lining, handsome lamps, &c., complete, by Laurie and Marner, London.

Also the Property of a gentleman—A nearly new English built light circular glass fronted Miniature Brougham, with lamps, pole, bar, and shafts, complete. To be seen at NANSEE PARPIA'S.

No. 9, Parell Road, Byculla, 18th March 1869.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT BROWN COD LIVER OIL.

"I am satisfied that for Medical Purposes no finer Oil can be procured."—Jonathan Pereira, M.D., F.R.S.

	Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
Imperial Half Pint Bottle, each	1 12	2 0
Imperial Pint Bottles "	3 4	3 12
Imperial Quart Bottles "	6 4	7 0

IMPORTED BY

TREACHER and Co. (Limited).

METAL MART BOREE BUNDER.—Now landing, fresh Fire Clay, Fire Brick, and Portland Cement.

Thomas Perry and Sons' Fire Proof Safes and Deed Boxes.
Lowmoor Iron, Plates.
Leather Belting Suction and Delivery Hose.
Patent Dupl ex Punches, to punch 1 inch Plate Iron.
Cast Iron Piping, 2 inches to 12 inches diameter.
Wrought Iron Piping.
Lead Piping and Sheet Lead.
Plate and Bar Iron.
Steel and Files
Galvanised Corrugated Iron, Nos. 16, 18, 20 and 24 Gauge, daily expected and orders now being registered.
Estimates given for every description of Iron Work and Machinery.

W. NICOL & Co.

KINLOCH and ALLAN, IRON MERCHANTS.

Bar, Plate, Sheet and Hoop Iron.
Cast and Blister Steel.
Pig and Sheet Lead.
Lead and Wrought Iron Pipe.
Cast Iron Pipes.
Contractors' Tools.
Crab Winches.
Wrought Iron Hand Pumps.
Hardware.

To close an account the remaining portion of a shipment of Hanging Cast Iron Railings will be sold cheap.

Orders for all sorts of Iron Work promptly and quickly executed.

MAIN'S "PATENT" CONTINUOUS BAR FENCING.

This Fence is now universally admitted to be the best and most secure that can be adopted; and from its great durability, and the facility with which it can be erected or removed, is in the end the cheapest.

As compared with a Wire Fence its advantages are—

1st. Its greater strength and weight. The Horizontal Bars being stronger and heavier than Wires, the "Continuous Bar Fencing" is not so easily injured; and what is of great importance, it is visible to animals, and thus accidents by animals running against the Fence are, in general, prevented.

2nd. No stones are required, and therefore a "Continuous Bar Fence" can be erected more quickly, without breaking up the ground, and by ordinary labourers.

3rd. No "Stays" or other "Extras" for curves are required.

KINLOCH and ALLAN, having been appointed Sole Agents for Messrs. A. and J. Main & Co., are now prepared to give quotations for the above, as also for Wire Fencing, Wire Netting, Ornamental Gates, Railings, &c., &c.

Bombay, 8th February 1869.

FOR SALE, on Commission, at the Rooms of BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY, Commission Agent, next to the Book and Tract Society, Esplanade:

A first-class new State coach, with hammer cloth, all silver mountings by Lancie and Marner, ex pressly built to order and used in England 6 days.

The above coach is well worth of inspection, and the first ever imported to India. It is suitable for a Raja, Prince, or Nawab.

Also,

A small new four-seated miniature Brougham, surrounded with double vanctiums, with lamps and shaft, by James Weston, London.

The property of a Gentleman proceeding to England.

A fast-trotting fice-bitten Grey Arab Horse, goes in single and double harness, height 14-2, aged 7. To be seen at the rooms of the undersigned.

Just landed.

Several pairs of spare circular Glasses for miniature Broughams of different sizes.

Few Iron Lifters for greasing Carriages.

The properties of Gentlemen.

A second-hand English-built four-seated open Carriage, with lamps and pole, by Laurie and Marner.

A nearly new four-seated miniature Brougham by Corden and Sons.

A very light English-built small four-seated open Carriage by E. Davis.

The properties of Officers.

A second-hand English-built Park Phaeton with moveable driving box, and can be converted into a Brougham at pleasure.

A nearly new four-seated miniature Brougham with lamps and shaft.

Just Landed.

Two first-class Clarence, by Laurie and Marner and Thorn.

The Properties of Gentlemen.

A very handsome nearly new English-built Mail Phaeton with Lamps, Pole, and Shaft, by Laurie and Marner.

A second-hand Cab Buggy, on C Springs, by James Henderson, Glasgow.

A first-rate English-built four-wheeled Dog-cart, with Lamps and Shaft, by Rogers and Co.

Just Landed.

A very handsome and small light park Phaeton, on C Spring, by Messrs. Nass Brothers, Longacre.

The Property of Gentlemen.

A nearly new Malvern Dog cart, painted dark green, by McNaught and Smith.

Just Landed.

1 first-class high-wheeled Malvern Dog Cart, with folding heads, Collenge patent Axles, lacewood Shafts, painted dark blue, and lining to match, by Windover.

Also,

A nearly new English-built four-seated Open Carriage, with Lamps and Pole, by H. Black & Co.

The Properties of Officer.

1 nearly new Malvern Dog-cart, with Lamps, by McNaught and Smith.

A second-hand English-built Mail Phaeton or Waggonnette with Lamps and Shaft.

Just Unpacked.

A fresh batch of Plated and Brass mounted Buggy, Dog-cart, and Gig Harnesses.

Also, the Property of a Gentleman proceeded to England.

A nearly new Waggonnette.

Just Unpacked.

A few sets of best different coloured Kersey Horses' Clothings, Pads or Saddle Cloths for Single and Double Harnesses, Whip Sockets on Springs, Clips or Reinholders, some of them are with Rubber Springs, Bradley's Plate Powder in tin boxes, Coach and Gig Harness Liquid, spare Round Reins for Single Harness, Horse Brushes, &c.

And also,

A fresh batch of Children's single and double-seated Perambulators with highly furnished linings, folding-heads, aprons with double springs.

The Property of a Gentleman.

2 very small self-driving Pony Phaeton with Lamps and Shafts.

1 very handsome new English-built Cab Buggy, on C. springs, by Silk and Sons.

Several other new and second hand. Different kinds of Carriages to be seen in the other Godown, about 30 yards from the Rooms of the undersigned, on application.

BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY,
Auctioneer and Commission Agent,

Commission Rooms, Esplanade, Bombay,
20th March, 1869.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET at Land's End, Malabar Hill—a fine situation close to the Sea—for four or five months from 1st May next: rent moderate. Apply to "R.," office of this paper.

NOTICES.

P. GRANT AND SON, SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS. No. 1 Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

MESSRS. M. B. COHEN & Co., Shipping and General Commission Agents, No. 8, Meadow Street, entrance Bell Lane. M. B. COHEN & Co.

20th January 1869.

N. B.—Orders from Up-country promptly attended to.

NORMANDY PIPPINS.

Received Overland.

	Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
From the basket, per lb.	1 4	1 8

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

TO SPORTSMEN.

A best Patent Centre fire D. B. L. Gun, No. 3,527, in best Oak and leather case, furnished complete, Patent Cartridge loading Machine, waterproof gun cover and bottle of Oil, 400 best C. P cases, 2 lbs. of Wads, and box of caps for Cartridges ..... Rs. 750 0

A Dougal's single muzzle loading Tiger Rifle in case with fittings 600 0

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

ARRIVAL of SIXTY best ARAB HORSES.—SUNTOOKJEE SORABJEE SUNTOOK presents his best compliments to his friends and the Public in general, and begs most respectfully for an inspection of the 6th batch of best Arab Horses, amongst which are some that are rarely to be seen in India, consisting of good Chargers, Racers, and Hunters.

Some Grey Pairs can also be got from this batch.

New Sonapore Street, Dhobie Talao, Bombay, 25th January 1869.

LINDLEY and WARREN. PHOTOGRAPHERS AND MINIATURE PAINTERS. APOLLO STREET.

STUDIO OPEN DAILY FROM 10 TILL 4.

Cartes de Visite	Rs. 12 per dozen.
Vignettes, Groups and Diamond Cameos ...	" 15 "
Postage Stamps	" 5 "
Cabinet Portraits	" 24 "
Large Groups and Portraits	4 each.

Miniatures and Portraits on Ivory of exquisite finish, and Photographs of every description Tinted and Painted at the shortest notice. Specimens always on view.

The Album of Architecture for Goozerat is now on sale. 20 Photos at 12 by 10 each, with Ground Plans and Letter Press by T. C. Hope, Esq., C.S. Price Rs. 300.

Portrait and View Albums always on sale.

3, MEADOW STREET, FORT.

MRS. HERN begs to intimate that she has considerably reduced the prices of all her Goods, so as to prevent as much as possible the trouble and expense of packing for the monsoon.

MRS. HERN

takes this opportunity of mentioning that a still further reduction will be made on cash payments.

UP-COUNTRY ORDERS

Must be accompanied by a Remittance.

MRS. LAKE

HAS just received the following New Goods per "Overland," per Steamer "Sesostris":—

The New "Millinery" Hat for Ladies.
The New Opera Cloak.
The New Imperial Chignon.
The New Tortoiseshell Comb for Chignon.
The New "Victoria" flounced Dress Improver.
The New Comb in Jet and Pearls.
The New large Pearls for Chignon.
The New fluted Horse Hair Dress Improver.
The New frilled Petticoat, White and Coloured.

BONNETS & HATS. { Dress Bonnets, in great variety. Ladies' Riding Hats with Veils. Ladies', Children's, and Infants' Hats. Black and White Tulle Hats, trimmed with Feathers and Flowers.

FOR BALL AND DINNER DRESSES. { Rich Satins, Moires, coloured Shot, and plain Silks, coloured and white Grenadines, Opera Cloaks, Fans, Gloves, &c.

FOR WEDDINGS. { Bridal Wreaths and Veils, Handkerchiefs, Rich Satins, Moires, Tulle, Grenadine, Silks, Gloves, Fans, Parasols, &c.

FOR MOURNING. { Paramattas, Silks, Merinos, Crepes, Alpaca, Silk Grenadine, Tulle, Bonnets, Hats, Jet Combs, and Ornaments, Jet Trimmings, Black Silk Stockings, Gloves &c.

FOR INFANTS. { Hoods, Cloaks, Pelisses, Pinafores, Bibs, Socks, Woollen Boots, Woollen Hoods, also House Frocks at Rs. 4 8 as. each.

"Ladies' own Materials made up."

"All orders carefully and expeditiously attended to."—Orders from Outstations must be accompanied by a Remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

"Overland Trousers on hand."

Uxbridge House, Byculla, Bombay; and also No. 3, Hummum Street, Fort, January, 1869.

NANSEE KHYRAZ,

TAILOR, OUTFITTER, HATTER, HOSIER, HABIT MAKER, &c.,

13, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY,

Begs to call the attention of Purchasers to the undermentioned new Goods just landed, and to state that his Outfitting Department is under the superintendence of a

FIRST CLASS ENGLISH CUTTER.

NANSEE KHYRAZ'S STOCK comprises the LARGEST ASSORTMENT IN BOMBAY, of BLACK AND BLUE CLOTHS, DOESKINS, TWEEDS AND CASHMERES.

BLACK, BLUE, OXFORD and STEEL MIXED VENETIANS.

MELTONS IN ALL SHADES AND COLORS.

NEW REGULATION HELMETS—Hawkes Patent.

THE Stock comprises all the new Goods in fancy Diagonals and Ribbed Coatings.

CASHMERETTES, ALPACAS, PARAMATTAS, &c.,

HOSIERY—Of the best quality.

HOSIERY—Expressly for India.

HOSIERY—Fine White and Brown Cotton.

HOSIERY—Real Lisle Thread.

HOSIERY—Fancy Striped.

UNDER-VESTS—Fine Saxony Wool.

UNDER-VESTS—Finest Merino.

UNDER-VESTS—Real India Gauze.

TWEEDS—All Wool, thoroughly shrunk.

TWEEDS—Of the Newest Patterns.

TWEEDS—Thin for Bombay Wear.

TWEEDS—For Overland Suits.

TWEEDS—For Shooting Suits.

TWEEDS—For Riding Trowsers.

COATINGS—Fine West of England.

COATINGS—Silk and Wool.

COATINGS—In all Substances.

CORDS—Bedford, for Riding.

CORDS—Drab Cotton, for Riding.

FLANNELS—Silk and Wool.

FLANNELS—For Shirts.

FLANNELS—For Sleeping Suits.

SCARVES—In the Latest Styles.

HATS—Drab Felt.

HATS—Black Felt.

HATS—In a Variety of Shapes.

PUGREES—All fine Silk.

PUGREES—Real Egyptian (very choice).

SOLID LEATHER PORTMANTEAUS.

SOLID LEATHER HAT CASES.

CASHMERE—Sleeping Suits. Rs. 16.

JUST RECEIVED OVERLAND—New Regulation Full-dress Sash, Rs. 60.

COLLARS—Latest Style. Rs. 6 per dozen.

SWORD BELT—For Infantry—Rs. 40.

LONDON MADE WHITE SHIRTS.—First class quality ready for use, Rs. 50 per dozen.

TWEED SUITS—From Rs. 20.

SCARVES—The Sailor's Knot—Rs. 2-8.

13, Meadow Street, NANSEE KHYRAZ.

NOTICES.

MR. J. NEUBERG begs to subjoin an Alphabetical List of those Goods he has in Stock at present:—

Bacon, Overland	Jet Ornaments
Boxes, Fancy	Knife Cleaning Machine
Cheroots, Trichinopoly	Lamps
Do. Pondicherry	Lanterns
Do. Burma	Ladies Companions, Leather, Morocco and Roan
Do. Manilla	Lithographic Stones
Do. Havanna	Do. Presses
Cheroot Holders	Liebig's Ex of Meat
Cheese, Double Gloster	Do. Do. Food for Infants
Do. Cheshire	Marble Paper
Do. Cheddar	Madeira
Do. Stilton	Meerschaum Pipes
Do. Gruyere	Music
Cigars, Manilla	Musical Boxes
Do. Havanna	Pencils
Do. Pondicherry	Pencil Cases, Gold
Cigar Cases	Do. Silver
Cigarettes	Perfumery
Claret	Pianos
Cocoa Epps, Homœpathic	Potash
Cocoa Nibs	Printing Materials
Cornflour, Poulson's	Quinine
Do. Osmega	Sealing Wax
Counterpanes	Sewing Machines
Cooking Stoves	Sherry
Cognac Vieux	Soap
Cushions	Stencil Plates
Embossing Presses	Stout, Guinesses, in Qts.
Enamelled Ware	Do. in Pts.
Envelopes	Table Linen
Fancy Goods	Towels
Games	Toys
Glassware	Tobacco, Thos. Bear's
Gold Beadings	Wall Paper
Goglets	Wines, Claret
Harmoniums	Do. Port
Hand Overland	Do. Sherry
Hand Mirrors	Do. Madeira
Ice Boxes	Work Boxes
Imitation Jewellery	Writing Desks.
Inkstands	

6, Hummum Street, Fort. J. NEUBERG.

WARRANTED WATCHES.—All Gold and Silver Watches of every description and size manufactured by us, and fitted with the latest improvements, are warranted to purchasers for the term of 1, 2, or 3 years.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

MUSICAL BOXES.—A new and splendid assortment of these has just been received. Prices very moderate.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

A SUPERIOR WATCH.—The best Silver Watch ever manufactured at the price, Rs. 50, with guarantee for 2 years, can be procured from FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

TRAVELLING and OTHER CLOCKS.—Office and Travelling Clocks with lever and pendulum action Drawing and Dining Room Clocks, with Calendar, Thermometer, Barometer, &c., &c. FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

KEYLESS WATCHES.—Possessing an immense advantage over other Watches. These Watches, which do not require the troublesome operation of winding up with a key, thereby preventing the introduction of dust, are most durable and keep a remarkably correct time.

Guarantee accompanying each Watch.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co., Bombay and Locle (Switzerland), Watchmakers, Jewellers, Opticians, and Engravers.

Prize Medals obtained at the International Exhibitions of London, Paris, New York, Berul, (Switzerland), Oporto, and at the late Akola Exhibition.

REMINGTON'S BUILDING, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE.

JEWELLERY.—English, French and German Jewellery.

Watches, Clocks, Jewellery and Musical Boxes carefully repaired.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

AMERICAN CLOCKS, in great variety. A speciality of lever action 8-day Clocks. Price Rs. 25.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

FOR SALE.—VOLS. I. AND II. OF THE ORIENTAL RACES AND TRIBES, Residents and Visitors of Bombay.—A Series of Photographs, with Letter-Press Descriptions. By WILLIAM JOHNSON, Bo. Uncov. Civil Service.

Vol. I.—Gujerat, Kutch, and Kattiawar.

Vol. II.—Maharashtra, or Mahratta Country.

Price per Volume 8 Guineas—Rs. 52½.

Bombay, 6th Feb. 1869. CHISSON & WOODHALL.

BLOOM MUSCATELS.

	Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
The finest Picked Fruit, received direct Overland, in beautiful boxes each	6 0	6 8

Fresh supplies on sale by

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

THOMPSON and COMPANY. CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS, Opposite the Secretariate, 22, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY, From the late firm of ROGERS & Co.

PRESCRIPTIONS.

Every care and attention is given to this Department of our business, and being under our personal superintendence, Physicians and Patients may rely on all articles being supplied of the best quality, and prepared with exactness and uniformity.

MEDICINE CHESTS IN GREAT VARIETY.

SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS CAREFULLY REFILLED.

Messrs. Thompson & Co. devote particular attention to Ships' Medicine Chests, and will, at any time, send on Board a competent party to have the Chest examined, free of charge.

PATENT MEDICINES.

Hair Brushes.	Flesh Gloves.
Nail Brushes.	Chest Expanders.
Tooth Brushes.	Eau de Cologne.
Combs.	Violet Powder.
Corn Plasters.	Feeding Bottles.
Perfumery.	Court Plaster.
Sponges.	Filters.
Sponge Bags.	

AND A LARGE STOCK OF OTHER SUNDRIES.

PIPES, TOBACCO, CHEROOTS.

Orders from Outstations, accompanied by a Bombay reference, will receive every care and attention.

THOMPSON & Co.

FRENCH MEDICINES, PREPARED BY GRIMAULT & Co., CHEMISTS TO H.I.H. PRINCE NAPOLEON, 45, Rue de Richelieu, PARIS.

CHILDREN'S DISEASES.

IODIZED SYRUP of HORSE-RADISH, prepared by GRIMAULT and Co., Paris.—This syrup contains iodine combined with the juice of water-cress, horse-radish, and scurvy-grass, in which iodine and sulphur exist naturally, and for this reason it is an excellent substitute for cod liver oil, which is generally supposed to owe its efficacy to the presence of iodine. The iodized syrup of horse-radish invariably produces most satisfactory results administered to children suffering from lymphatism, rachitism, congestion of the glands of the neck, or the various eruptions on the face so frequent during infancy. It is also most useful for the first stage of consumption. Being at once tonic and depurative, it excites the appetite, promotes digestion, and restores to the tissues their natural firmness and vigour.

DISEASES of the CHEST.

SYRUP of HYPOPHOSPHITE of LIME.—GRIMAULT AND Co., Chemists, Paris.—A syrup compounded with this new salt has been introduced by the Grimault Co. for the treatment of pulmonary phthisis. Recent trials made at the Brompton Consumption Hospital, an institution especially devoted to the treatment of diseases of the chest, have abundantly demonstrated the absolute necessity of obtaining this new therapeutic agent in the most perfectly pure and neutral condition. Each tablespoonful of syrup, containing exactly one centigramme of pure hypophosphite of lime; and, as compounded by MM. Grimault & Co. of Paris, this syrup is the only preparation which guarantees to the medical profession all the properties required in this valuable medicine.

DIARRHŒA, DERANGEMENTS OF THE STOMACH.

GRIMAULT and Co.'s GUARANA—This natural vegetable production, perfectly innocuous, has been long used in Brazil with the utmost success as a remedy for diarrhœa, sick head-ache, dysentery, and all disorders proceeding from derangements of the stomach or bowels. This powder is indispensable for all families, and far more efficacious than opium and the subnitrate of bismuth.

SOLUBLÆ PHOSPHATE or IRON. By Leuc. M. D., Docteur es Sciences. GRIMAULT & Co., CHEMISTS.

According to the opinion of the members of the Paris Academy of Medicine, this article is superior to all the ferruginous preparations known. It agrees best with the stomach, never causes costiveness; it contains the elements of the blood and the osseous frame, and restores the cancer parenchyma. Given in the form of pills, iron reduced by hydrogen lactate of iron, and ferruginous mineral water. One table spoonful of the solution or syrup contains three grains of salt of iron. They are both colourless.

DR. BURIN DU BUISSON'S Digestive Lozenges of the Alkaline Lactates.

The Alkaline Lactates exercise the most beneficial influence over the derangements of digestion, either by their peculiar action on the mucuous membrane of the stomach, or by affording to the latter through their combination with the saliva to the gastric juice a supply of lactic acid, which all English, French, and other physiologists admit to be an essential principle of digestion. For the information of those who may be without medical advice, it may be stated here that the symptoms of impaired digestion are —Headache, pain in the forehead, hemicrania, gastritis, gastralgia heartburn, wind in the stomach and bowels, loss of appetite, emaciation, etc

INTERNAL of LOCAL NEW CURATIVE AGENT.

MATICO.

GRIMAULT & Co., PARIS.

This new remedy is prepared from the leaves of a Peruvian pepper shrub, called Matico, and cures promptly and infallibly without any fear of inflammatory results. The great majority of physicians in Paris, Russia, Germany and New York now use no other remedy. Full directions accompany each Bottle and Packet, or an explanatory Treatise will be sent post free.

AGENTS:—Bombay and Poona, Treacher & Co.
" Madras, Barrie and Co.
" Calcutta, Noskey & Co.

THREE PRIZE MEDALS, PARIS EXHIBITION, 1867.

PICKLES, SAUCES, JAMS, &c., FREE FROM ADULTERATION, MANUFACTURED BY CROSSE AND BLACKWELL, Purveyors to the Queen, SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

CROSSE AND BLACKWELL'S Well known Manufactures are obtainable from every respectable Provision Dealer in the World.

Purchasers should see that they are supplied with C. & B.'s genuine goods, and that inferior articles are not substituted for them.

To insure thorough wholesomeness, their Pickles are all prepared in Pure Malt Vinegar, boiled in Oak